

# Maclean's

Canada's

Weekly Newsmagazine

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**ALBERTA**

Tornado Terror

**ABORTION**

Doctors Under Attack

**TECH**

The Future for Microsoft

## Those Were The Days

The  
Queen Mum  
at 100

When Royalty  
Mattered

Photo by  
Cecil Beaton, 1953

\$4.50





## Editor

## Waiting for the rumour mill to work

Will Ted Rogers, owner of the media empire that includes *Mediacorp*, buy the Toronto Blue Jays to fund a cable-access network that he wants to claim from CTV? Is it true that Conrad Black may sell his heavily leveraged Hollinger newspaper chain to Winnipeg media mogul Izzy Asper? Does CIBC owner Gerry Schwartz intend to buy the struggling Chagnon bookstore company and add it to the competing Indigo firm run by his wife, Heather Buchanan? Will Paul Martin resign from the Liberal cabinet?

These were just some of the topics filling the summer rumour mills of corporate Canada last week. In a season when change seems everywhere on the air—from Stockwell Day's defeat of Preston Manning for the leadership of the Canadian Alliance to CRTC leader Matthew Cooke's ouster of Phil Fontaine as national chief of the Assembly of First Nations. But the principals in the rumour mill were none.

One thing is certain if Paul Martin is going to resign, it will not happen before late fall. On Oct. 26 and 27, the fi-



Martin Gosselin

nance minister will chair the so-called Group of 20 meeting in Montreal, a session that will bring together finance ministers and central bankers from the largest industrial powers and emerging markets, including Brazil, South Africa and India. The purpose is to deal with the impact of globalization throughout the world, one of Martin's pet projects. He is not likely to leave the finance post until those talks are over.

Besides, it should be clear by then whether Prime Minister Jean Chrétien is (A) going to step down, (B) call a snap fall election, or (C) stay on. The only scenario that serves Martin is Option A. His opportunity is now if Chrétien calls an election and returns with a majority, or loses, for Martin the prize hardly will have been worth the wait. The dilemma Martin faces is this: If he quits and the Liberals are defeated, does that cast him as a Judas in the eyes of his party? But, as one of his associates asks playfully, "how long does he have to be loyal?" A good long time, it seems, by Chrétien's lights.

The other great unknown in the piece, apart from Chrétien, is Stockwell Day and his new Alliance. In his first week as the new leader, Day handled himself comfortably in the national media glare (page 16). He lost his cool only once when, understandably, he was angered by suggestions that his election somehow created a chance for attacks on doctors who perform abortions.

Clearly, the Liberals are not understanding Day. He has a rare ability in context with people in power and an interview. He is a populist and a pragmatist. But he is clearly vulnerable to attack over issues like his first-term proposal and policies that would dismantle every federal power. And the only scenario that has a comfortable fit on national polls. The question is, has Day come to prominence at the very time when Conservatives are looking for a change? As summer gives way to fall, all will become clear. Or maybe it won't.

Robert Lewis

rglewis@mediacorp.com or to comment on From the Editor



John E. Cleghorn  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer



ROYAL BANK  
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## An Apology from Royal Bank Financial Group

You may have heard about inappropriate trading activities at our pension and institutional investment unit, RT Capital Management Inc. These activities were unacceptable, and we have cooperated with the Ontario Securities Commission in its investigation.

On behalf of our Board of Directors and management, I want to apologize to our clients and to the community at large for this situation.

We have taken and will continue to take steps to ensure there will not be a recurrence of these activities. We have also made it clear that we will not tolerate inappropriate conduct in any of our activities.

Over the past 130 years, Royal Bank Financial Group has built its business based on integrity, trust, and always placing the interests of our clients first. These are the cornerstones of our business, and we will ensure they remain so.

You have my commitment that everyone at Royal Bank Financial Group, especially those in senior management, will redouble their efforts to justify the continued trust, respect and confidence of our clients and the public at large.

Sincerely,

John E. Cleghorn  
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer  
Royal Bank Financial Group

## Newsroom Notes

## Getting it right

Every journalist at *Mediacorp* shares a responsibility for the accuracy of the content. That duty is felt most keenly by the staff of research-reporters who work with writers and editors to independently verify all facts in an article. For the past two years, the research department has been in the exceptionally capable hands of Chief of Research Sue

Ferguson. Now, Ferguson is taking over as managing editor of *Mediacorp* annual University and College Guide, and the research department is getting a new chief.

Patricia Treble, a superb researcher who came to the magazine from CTV News 17 months ago. An unabashed fan of the Royal Family, Treble researched this week's cover package on the Queen Mother



Treble (left), Ferguson, the fact

Her favourite Queen Mum story? In 1944, with Buckingham Palace bombed and thousands of British youngsters being sent to safety in Canada and other Dominions, Queen Elizabeth, as she was then, was asked about evicting her own children? "The children could not go without me," she replied. "I could not possibly leave the King, and the King would never go."



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With Shonda Dore,

How does *Clint Clark* sound, pal?

Bill Gates: *fix cheque please (no pennies)!*  
Joe Clark: *winter dal you get that hat?*  
And Ben Johnson: *life is the slow lane!*

◆ **Bill Gates:** The world's second-richest man has lunch with two other couples, then splits the bill three ways. Conclusion: at least he didn't use a calculator to figure out the tip.

◆ **Allan Rock:** Stuck in a bind place as leaked memo outlines his leadership efforts. Considered as long as **Paul Martin** stays in cabinet, Rock won't be the PM's four-foreman minister.

◆ **Preston Manning:** Grace under fire—ex-

♦ **Ben Johnson:** Is mugged by 40-year-old woman and boy aged around 10 after they rip off his wallet. Have we checked these for steroids?

It's the sandman!

Australian beaches are some of the world's finest—but Huronville, Ont., native Rob Hutchinson will judge how prepared Sydney's residents are for Olympic beach volleyball. Sanctioned by the International Olympic Committee to test sand and quality, Hutchinson, 73, and a crew from his company, Hutchinson Sands & Mines, will go to Australia before the 27th Summer Games in September to run tests on Bondi Beach—where spillover will be for gold. If sand quality doesn't measure up, Hutchinson will ship in graining beach sand he refined in Huronville, or work with available resources. "If we have to, we'll bring the machines to Sydney," he says.



*Merkmale:* das sind zwei Seiten

Hutchinson, who has been in the sand business since 1967, laughs when asked what makes his sand world-renowned. "I think of it as both burnt and equipment," he jokes. His unique blend doesn't scratch, compactness and fills in holes almost instantly, thus providing athletes with safe playing conditions. While his company deals mainly with elite

coaches (specializing specialty work for bankers and growers to more than 600 owners in North America), Hutchinson got into beach volleyball in 1996. Some players viewed one sand and thought it was the best stuff they've ever played on. "Soon after, the Federation International Volleyball made Hutchinson's mix the regulated formula for all international competitions and put his company in charge of testing. Two years ago at the Goodwill Games in New York City, Hutchinson aired 500 screens by truck to the site—the biggest emergency shipment to date. He's worried about sub-par Aussie dirt. "Not really," he says, "they're using one of the best pieces of beach. But if we have to, we'll use it as well. I guarantee it."

John Levine

Now circulating online,  
this anonymously  
authored list of the year's  
top 50 cameras:

Government organisation  
Sanitary landfill  
Able to afford  
Small crowd  
Salt rock  
"Now, then . . ."  
Rin the glasses  
Computer security  
Tight slacks  
Pretty ugly

## All teed off at the Royal Ottawa

Here's how rumormongers got started—and where they go to die. Recently, members of the Royal Ontario Golf Club—who include Prime Minister Jean Chretien and other members of Ottawa's political and civil-service elite—were all aflutter. The reason: the club, situated in Ajijic, Que., had been visited by representatives of the provincial government's language watchdog, the Office de la langue française. Fatter than you can shake a nine-iron, the rumormongers said the OGF was set to charge the club with a series of language violations—and, so the story went, might force it to change its name to a French-only equivalent. "There'll gonna be a bolshie fight," mused one longtime member, his mix of innuendo and cynicism.



The cell's clock numbers, relay, the data can store the answer—and so can the network.

Except that, according to club officials, almost none of that is true. Louk Bertrand, the lawyer who represents the Royal Ottawa, confirmed he's had several discussions with OLF officials recently—but described them as merely amicable, and said they centre around the club's newfound desire to receive a composition number and register his or her other company in Quebec. Disc-

tions over use of French at the club, he says, were resolved satisfactorily—about eight years ago—and OLF officials acknowledge the predominantly English-speaking clientele. So a final word to members in future, it might be easier—though less interesting—to restrict those made-up stories to a corner.

Two years ago, a protest by Mahanad Indians on Ohi, Que, was planned to expand a golf course over land claimed by the nation. It is a commoner violent struggle. It is not nature against the personal policy.

...and resulted in the shocking death of Quebec provincial police Cpl. Marcel Lemay. The compartments used of areas including the Kahnawake reserve 60 km away. As the 78-day deadlock continued, many people turned into CANA, Kahnawake's community radio station, for news. The station's founder, 72-year-old Conway Jock, resided once in Montreal's Green-shielded French Quarter.



Ascher, *et al.* 1999

born that, they'll have to say something in Molokov to prove they were really Molokovs. They were [few] can't on the road because we had no gasoline. But some people were still spending their money around, and one guy had a truck that carried power to the station. We had these offers of promises to keep the station on the air. Some women came in and helped wire it up and helped gasoline to keep the generators going. I did the news, and eventually the women did it. The whole I was saying, So they asked for equal time. I won't give it. I won't give it. I won't give it. Then the band council wanted equal time, so this became quite a con- sideration. I'd do my news, the council would do its news and the women would do their news [laugh]. They all had a 60-second slot. I tried to say right down the middle of it."

"These are supposed to be fun ads. I believe people will see the humor."

—**Jan Fild,** vice-president of the American-owned company that produces Banfil Ice Vodka, explains why an ad depicting a bear reading in front of a human rug will continue to run. The ad was launched at about the same time Canadian biathlete **Mary Beth Miller** was killed by a bear.

"There is no doubt he will be a successful business person in the future — whether with

—A Thomson Corp. official discusses the future of **Stuart Garner**, CEO of Thomson Newspapers. The company is selling off newspaper holdings except *The Globe and Mail*.



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What Matters to Canadians

## Overture

### PASSAGES

**Named:** One of the 103 people named to the Order of Canada this year is comedian Mary Walsh, 48, known for playing the politician-on-bailout, Xeno-inspired Mr. Wario.



Walsh

Wario, Francis character on CBC's *The Hour* (he 22 Minutes). Other choices included businessman and former C. D. Howe Institute head Thomas Kemmer, 59, former lawyer, peace founder Jack Babironsky, 70, comedian and radio host Howard Dyck, 57, and award-winning author Rudy Wiebe, 65.

**Died:** Canadian bandleader Louis Quilico, 75, was internationally acclaimed, particularly as the hunchbacked Rhapsody, performing the Verdi operas over his 500 shows. In 1967, he and his son, Gian, became the first father and son to perform together as the protagonists in *Macbeth* (Opera New York City, where he performed for 29 years). He died of complications during surgery in Toronto.

**Died:** Lt.-Col. Cecil Ingersoll Merritt, 91, served the Victoria Cross, Canada's highest decoration for bravery in combat, for valor in the tragic raid on Dieppe during the Second World War. Merritt was a former B.C. MP and provincial Conservative president. He died in Vancouver.

**Died:** The Most Rev. Lord Robert Runcie, 78, 102nd Archbishop of Canterbury and a doctored Second World War veteran, criticized Margaret Thatcher's regime and urged the church to be more liberal in embracing divorced people. However, Runcie opposed the ordination of women, performing such a move would split the church. He died of cancer in Hinton, England.



Peter C. Newman

## Stockwell Day's revolution

**Stockwell Day's** take on Ottawa as the centre of Canadian political authority is challengingly reminiscent of the American officer who justified the assassination bombing of the once-idyllic Vermont village of Ben Tre by explaining: "It was necessary to destroy the village in order to save it." Great idea.

There could scarcely be a more relevant platform for the Canadian Alliance leader with which to rally the nation's enmeshed and disillusioned taxpayers. Deconstructing the unwieldy federal power structure is long overdue, and Day comes across as no ideal of executive. Under Jean Chrétien, the Liberal party has turned into an organization motivated by power, maintained by privilege and aided by patronage. A self-inflicted series of tragic consequences, its members are linked more closely to each other than to the country. In the process, Ottawa has become unmanageable and unlovable.

The Alliance will have a real shot at power only if it remains true to its populist roots and doesn't allow itself to be carried into the Ottawa way of doing things, best described as the "dynamics of delay." Day has not studied the issues in enough detail to fully comprehend the consequences of his position. But he has promised that, if elected, he would limit federal jurisdiction in national defence, foreign affairs, monetary policy, regulation of financial institutions, trade and criminal law. Period.

That would leave Ottawa with less direct control than any provincial capital in the country. It would defund the federal progressive move significantly than Quebec separatists could ever achieve. Significantly, under Day's command the federal government would lose the ability to set national standards in health care, as well as in all other areas of mixed jurisdiction. Instead of transferring money to the provinces, Ottawa would waste more resources of taxpayers. "Instead of operating federal-provincially," Day summed up in one campaign speech, Canada would operate "narcissistically."

The most profound division between Day and Chrétien is on taxes. While he was in Europe earlier last month, the Prime Minister dismissed Alliance calls for deeper cuts as being "greedy." In contrast to the assumption that governments are better at spending money than the individuals who own it, Day believes that more Canadians' frustration with being among the highest taxed citizens of any Group of Seven country reflects a genuine need—and ought to be heard. His promise to flatten taxes to 17 per cent for anyone earning more than \$10,000 is no guarantee to work, but it's moving the goal posts in the right direction. (Robert Brown, a visiting lecturer department economist from Pace University, recently estimated that Canadians' purchasing power is just two-thirds that of Americans. And this we wish could be just

among the 25 leading industrial economies in terms of growth in per capita and gross domestic product.) Since taxes cut up 47.5 per cent of the average Canadian income, it doesn't appear that greed is driving the push for lower taxes. But the fact that Chrétien and Day disagree so fundamentally on the issue will suggest the major debate of the forthcoming election campaign: Chrétien believes the duty of government is to conserve programs and fund them, whatever the resulting contribution between good intentions and prevailing reality turns out to be. A good example was his earlier defence of Jane Stewart's pathetic handling of the \$1-billion Canada Jobs Fund fiasco, which he dismissed as "administrative difficulties" despite the 20 ongoing RCMP investigations of how the funds were disbursed.

For Chrétien, the great reality is Parliament, where he has spent most of the past 37 years. Plus a low-solve the problem. In contrast, Day believes that leadership isn't a policy position, it's a position, outcomes are more important than debates. The Liberal leader regards his position as unshakable and enduring, he sees himself as keeper of the Liberal flame. Day is more interested in movement and risk, viewing what happens in Ottawa with square-eyed suspicion.

**The Alliance may** get bogged down in its internal social policies or succumb to the call of the full moon, which regularly used to bring out the worst in Reform MPs. But at least we now have an opposition that doesn't go along with the Liberal dogma that the future will surely be an extension of the past. A good measure of each candidate's thinking was the Prime Minister's recent fury over not buying in Eastern Canada. His promise to shelve just another \$700 million in subsidies into the Atlantic provinces (\$600 per voter) is a stark reality as reviving Liberal prospects in the region, which suffered a drop of 20 seats in the 1987 election. The new handouts will not solve the region's economic problems, any more than the \$5 billion already handed out to Cape Breton and Miramichi and Acadia.

Any speculation about the impact of Stockwell Day's dramatic entry into the federal arena is premature, given that Chrétien remains solidly ahead in the polls. But if there is one reliable truth in Canadian politics, it's that governments defeat themselves. It wouldn't take much. The loss of only six ridings in Ontario would push the Liberals into minority status, and if Joe Clark is put out of his money by the time the election rolls around and the few surviving Tories collapse into the Alliance, it could become a close race for top spot.

Meanwhile, Stockwell Day's mission is to disarm public perception of his controversial platform as being a day-by-day right concession. But can that mean his death.



Canada

# Tornado Terror

A twister leaves a scene of death and destruction after smashing through an Alberta campground

It took just 20 minutes, but the terror seemed to last an eternity. Just as people were sitting down for dinner about 7 p.m. on Friday at the Green Acres campground on Pine Lake, Alta., 30 km southeast of Red Deer, the sky began to blacken. Then came the winds and hail, with noise the size of golf balls and baseballs. Finally, the killer tornado struck in a 500-m swath, overturning beams, raising cars and trailers, and snapping trees as if they were matchsticks. In the end, at least nine people, including a two-year-old child, died and more than 130 were injured in Canada's worst tornado disaster since 1987, when 27 were killed as a twister swept through Edmonton.

Rob Jones, a teacher from Blue Ridge, Alta., had just lit the barbecue with his family at his lakeside vacation cottage, just

one-half kilometre from the campground, when the tornado struck. "A big white wall of water came across the lake and you could hear what sounded like a jet engine at the same time," he told *Maclean's* on Sunday. "That would have been the tornado." Jones, 44, witnessed the destruction caused by the Edmonton tornado, but said of Green Acres: "I've never seen anything like this before."

Green Acres held about 900 trailers and most of them were damaged by the tornado. The 300 km/h winds hurled several of them into the lake with people inside who had to swim to safety. The injured were taken to hospitals in Red Deer, Calgary and Edmonton, 170 km to the south. Surveying the scene on Saturday, Red Deer RCMP Const. Don Doyle said: "It's like ground zero. It's as though a steamroller had gone through it and flattened it out. It's unbelievable to see what Mother Nature can do."

Alberta Premier Ralph Klein drove from his Calgary home on Friday night as soon as he heard about the disaster. "It's overwhelming to say the least," Klein said. "It must have been a terrifying experience."

Corpses across the lake from the campground were de-

Survivor clutching his pet dog (top left) rescued Green Acres campsite (above), carrying a four-year-old boy to safety (top right); having two injured people on stretchers (right). "You just don't realize the force of nature or how helpless you are"

stroyed, and in the water,

huge hay bales from nearby farms, along with overturned beams and campground debris, were tossed over the water. Stuffed Jones: "In the middle of the lake, there's this pile of garbage and junk and trailers and propane tanks and probably 30 boats upside down."

Environment Canada had issued a severe weather warning, with the possibility of tornadoes in the area, 45 minutes before the storm hit, said Jones. "We get these all the time, so you don't really think anything of it." In fact, there was probably little the campground people could have done to protect themselves. "It just takes you by surprise," explained Jones. "You just don't realize the force of nature or how helpless you are. When it's going to do something, you're helpless. There is absolutely nothing you can do."

Michael Bonfield with Amy Gomerin in Toronto



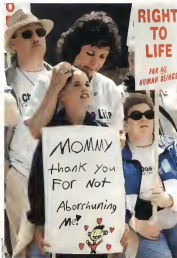
# In the Name of Life

Stabbing one doctor and threatening another puts abortion on the front burner

By Mark Nichols

The first attack was with a high-powered rifle, fired once through a kitchen window as the victim ate breakfast in November, 1994. One bullet missed, the other struck Dr. Gerson Roenitz in his left thigh, shattering bone and severing an artery. The second attack came last week, this time with a knife thrust into Roenitz's back as the obstetric-gynecologist who regularly performs abortions arrived early in the afternoon at Vancouver's Elizabeth Margaret Women's Clinic. Once again, Roenitz, 53, escaped with his life. The assailant, described as a white man in his 20s with a swimmer's head pulled over his head, fled. The next day, Vancouver physician Ellen Wiebe, who is leading Canadian clinical trials of the French-developed abortion drug RU486, received a threatening call on her office voice mail. And at abortion clinics in Vancouver tightened their security, a man telephoned the Vancouver newspaper *The Premier* to claim that an organization called the Baby Liberation Army was responsible for the attack on Roenitz, and to warn other abortion providers to "watch their backs."

With that, the abortion issue—one that simmered in the background throughout the recent Canadian Alliance leadership campaign—was firmly on the political front burner. Alliance leader Stockwell Day, a vocal opponent of abortion, condemned the attack on Roenitz (page 18). In fact, the influential anti-abortion organization Campaign Life Coalition offered a \$10,000 reward for information leading to the arrest of Roenitz's attacker—and challenged pro-choice groups to match the



Rallying against abortions in Ottawa in May, a \$10,000 reward is offered

price. "The life of an abortion doctor," said national president Jim Hughes, "is worth just as much as that of a child in the world." In the other camp, some pro-choice spokesmen blamed the wounding, the latest in a decades-long wave of vi-

olence against abortion providers in Canada and the United States, only strengthened the dedication of health-care professionals who offer the procedure. Others warned the blood shed could persuade doctors to stop performing abortions.

Among those citing the chilling influence was Henry Morgentaler, the pioneering Toronto physician who has established abortion clinics in eight Canadian cities. Some doctors have stopped doing abortions in Ontario, New Brunswick and Newfoundland, he noted. "For years, we have been living in the shadow of the doctor being killed," Dr. Morgentaler says. "This violence is a sign of frustration, rage and moral bankruptcy in the anti-abortion movement."

Fearing more attacks, officials strengthened security measures in many of the 30 clinics and hospitals that carry out abortions in every Canadian province except Prince Edward Island. In Washington, the National Abortion Federation, representing abortion providers in the United States and Canada, sent a three-member team to Vancouver to discuss security arrangements at the city's four abortion clinics. After visiting Roenitz's hospital where he was recovering under police guard, NAF's national director, Vlado Sapota, told Montreal's physician was sitting up in bed and "looking

Toronto's Women's College Hospital, which is taking part in the trials, spokeswoman Sandra Cruchanku referred to a "heightened awareness of security."

Misdiagnosis and incompetence have diffusing, fractures and barriers. Used since the 1950s to treat cancer, arthritis and some other conditions, methotrexate can also halt embryo growth in the first six weeks of pregnancy. Physicians often inject methotrexate to end ectopic pregnancies, a dangerous condition in which the fetus is growing outside the uterus. Doctors have also quietly used the drug to abort normal pregnancies. Methotrexate, used in Europe since the late 1980s but never approved in North America, triggers abortions by disrupting the implantation of the fetus in the womb. Both have drawn the ire of the anti-abortion movement. "These drugs just provide another way of killing innocent humans," said Rev. Jim Whalen, national director of ProLife. One-based ProLife for Life, Canada.

Before Roenitz's stabbing, serious incidents of violence had been in decline at North American abortion clinics. Since 1977, the NAF has counted seven murders, 16 attempted murders and 40 bombings associated with clinics. But last year, it recorded an attempted killing and just nine



Roenitz: the stabbing came at the clinic's back door (center). Wiebe (right) has no apparent link with earlier shootings

gore. "The assailant's weapon apparently struck Roenitz in the side. Sapota said, just reaching his spleen. "He told us that he was very lucky," he added.

As they hunted Roenitz's attacker, Vancouver police investigated a possible link to new Canadian trials of the drug mifepristone, also known as RU486, which can induce abortions up to seven weeks after conception. Just a week before the attack on Roenitz, Wiebe announced in Vancouver that Health Canada had approved trials of that drug and methotrexate, which can also be used for abortions, on 1,000 women across Canada. Wiebe had already agreed to administer the drugs to pregnant women by the time she received the threatening call last week. Physicians in Toronto, Quebec City and Sherbrooke, Que., are to run similar comparisons of the effectiveness and safety of the two drugs here this year. The Vancouver incidents were clearly on their minds. At

serious incidents, down from 26 in 1998—the year a rifleman fatally wounded Dr. Ramon Slegian in Buffalo, N.Y. That killing capped a series of shootings, all on or near Nov. 11—Canada's Remembrance Day—that began with Roenitz in 1994 and included physicians in Winnipeg and Hamilton. Police are looking for a former Vermont resident, James Kopp, in connection with Slegian's death. Kopp is also a suspect in the shooting of the three Canadian doctors.

Law-enforcement officials doubted that the latest violence and threats were connected with the earlier shootings. "At this point, we don't see a link," said Carole Bob Johnson, a spokeswoman in Winnipeg for the Canadian police task force investigating violence against abortion doctors. That, he added, is the way most anti-abortion clinic attacks should relate their security precautions. "This kind of thing," said Johnson of the attack on Roenitz, "is not going to go away." ■

# Day comes to Ottawa

The Canadian Alliance's new leader preaches party unity

By D'Arcy Jenrich in Ottawa

Less than 72 hours after winning the Canadian Alliance leadership race, Stockwell Day air confidence among some of the very people who had worked hard to defeat him. Party unity was the theme—underscored by the seating arrangements and the fact that photographers were allowed in for five minutes to witness the kickoff in the first full meeting of his 15-member transition team, Day sat at the head of a long, narrow table, with Alliance MPs Deborah Grey and Chuck Strahl, both staunch supporters of the vanquished Preston Manning, on either side of him. Further down the table, Day's chief campaign manager Rod Love sat next to longtime Manning aide Rick Anderson. Opposite them was Peter Whyn, once a senior Conservative and Bruce Manning confidant. And for the moment, the floor belonged to Eric Doherty, a former aide to Bloc Québécois leader Gilles Duceppe, who imposed an Alliance prospect in a bid of intraparty subterfuge south of Montreal where potential candidates have come forward. "It's amazing," Day replied, "that we already have people seeking nominations."

The youthful, energetic Day spent much of his first week as leader in Ottawa optimistically predicting that the Alliance is ready to defeat the ruling Liberals, and trying to heal wounds inflicted during the early leadership campaign. In his first formal meeting with Alliance MPs, he announced that Manning had agreed, after a lengthy five-night discussion, to take a senior but as yet undefined role in caucus. "Preston and I parted over the wee hours, and you can imagine what kind of party it was," said Day, joking about the fact

that both men are teetotal. "We were both able to drive home afterward."

Day's Ottawa debut was not all smooth sailing. He faced a barrage of hostile media questions about his conservative views on social issues, including suggestions that his opposition to abortion may have encouraged a knife-wielding assailant who attacked Vancouver gynaecologist and abortion provider Garry



Day Clark with wife Marlene Miller and daughter Catherine (left) in a challenge to settle things once-and-for-all in Calgary Centre

son Renshaw. But he unequivocally rejected the notion. "I've been very, very clear on this," Day said. "How would you like me to spell out my devotion, comrades, supporters, audience? There is no way I or anyone around here would consider anything like this."

Political opponents also struck quickly. Tory Leader Joe Clark, currently without a seat in the House of Commons, tried to goad Day into naming him head on in a by-election in Calgary Centre. He described the downtown constituency as "a riding that represents the future of the country," and implied that a social conservative like Day would have little appeal to its demographically diverse mix of high- and low-income earners, gays, young people and ethnic voters. And he dismissed talk from the Alliance camp that both he and the Tories are spent



from "the running to win and I expect to win," he said. "The PC party will be around for generations."

Initially, Day reacted cautiously, saying he would want to sample public opinion before venturing into Calgary Centre. He then ruled out such a confrontation because the incumbent, Alliance MP Eric Lawrence, a Manning supporter, is not prepared to give up his seat. In any event, Day could run in Clark's old riding of Yellowhead, which stretches from just west of Edmonton all the way to the B.C. border, because the sitting member, Cliff Boudreau, is not seeking re-election. Day suggested Clark run against him there. "That is home-no advantage for Joe," he said. "Most of the conservatives recall the time he used to pass through there."

But in all his public statements, Day was emphatic his party is gearing up to

defeat the Clinton government. For their part, Liberal strategists reacted cautiously. The Alliance leader, they say, is largely unknown to them since he has spent his entire political career as a member of the Alberta government. But Liberal campaign co-chairman David Smith and Day's position on abortion, abortion, capital punishment and other issues offer plenty of room for an effective attack. "He symbolizes a very right-wing position," said Smith. "I don't think that represents mainstream Canadian opinion."

In fact, recent public opinion polls show Prime Minister Jean Chrétien and his party leading the Alliance by wide margins. A survey by Toronto-based Comdex Inc., conducted in the first week of July, revealed that 43 per cent of participants viewed Chrétien as "the strongest and most dynamic leader" in the country, compared with just 18 per cent for Day. A mid-June poll by Ottawa-based Blom Research Associates Inc. put popular support for the Liberals at 49 per cent, with the Alliance at 16 per cent and the Tories at 14 per cent.

Even within the Alliance, some members concede that defeating the Liberals in the next election is unrealistic. University of Calgary political science Tom Flanagan says the party still lacks the organizational strength to contest seriously the 107 seats available in Quebec and Atlantic Canada. The Alliance would have to capture more than three-quarters of the 194 remaining ridings to win a majority in the House. "Any talk of forming a government is premature," says Flanagan.

Clark's real challenge, Flanagan adds, is to make a breakthrough in Ottawa, where Manning failed to do so in two elections. The Alliance's poorest electoral Reform party captured 19 per cent of the Ontario vote in 1997, but lost its only seat there. Flanagan calculates that, by taking 30 per cent of the vote near-term, the Alliance could win more than 20 Ontario seats, and knock the Liberals back to a minority. "It would change the political landscape of the country," he adds. "The Alliance would become a plausible alternative to the Liberals, with a good chance of winning a future election." For now, though, Day faces a more immediate challenge—getting a seat of his own. ■

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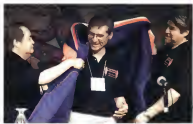
# Coon Come's challenge

Canada's aboriginals look to a new national chief to be more militant

**Ovide Mercredi** insisted it was destiny. Speaking to native chiefs in Ottawa last week, the former aboriginal leader told them Matthew Coon Come was fated to become the new leader of the Assembly of First Nations (AFN). Preordained or not, hours later Coon Come was duly elected national chief of Canada's most powerful native organization. His victory leaves many natives feeling hopeful—and some politicians understandably wary. Oupsektem and some of the former Quebec Cree leader promises to adopt a more militant stance with Ottawa than his predecessor, Phil Fontaine. Coon Come on him to do it bravely. In 1996, in his most celebrated protest, Coon Come and a group of Cree and Inuit paddled to New York City to denounce a proposed Hydro Quebec power project. The high-profile campaign eventually helped sink the \$13-billion Great White project. The memory of this victory loomed large last week. "He has a reputation of being firm on fundamental aboriginal rights," says Romeo Saganash, a senior official with the Grand Council of the Crees, "and that helped him a lot."

Coon Come does seem destined to chart a more combative course for the AFN. He has vowed to embroil Ottawa before the United Nations if it ignores the staggering social and economic problems on native reserves. And he plans to sue on the federal government's unwillingness to cede treaty rights. Despite the tough talk, the 66-year-old leader confessed how that confrontational can be avoided. "I think I know when to fight, and when to negotiate," Coon Come said. "I know when to sign agreements."

His victory is the latest in a series of



The new AFN leader being presented with a ceremonial peace pipe after victory

shifts for the AFN. In 1997, Fontaine displaced Mercredi, who had alienated the federal government and some chiefs with his adversarial style. Fontaine adopted a more diplomatic approach, but then some natives, including Coon Come, accused him of being too cozy with Ottawa. As a result, many chiefs lined up behind Coon Come, giving him 50 per cent of the vote as the floor ballot. When he secured the required 60-per-cent support after the second vote, Fontaine extended defeat.

Married with five children, Coon Come hunts, fishes and traps whenever time allows. Born in northern Quebec, he—like thousands of other aboriginal children—was sent far from home to attend residential schools. He studied law at Mercredi's McGill University, but left school for band politics. In 1987, he was elected grand chief of the Northern Quebec Cree, a position he held for 12 years. However, it was the battle against Hydro Quebec that fueled him to national prominence. "He is a most formidable opponent," says John Gioscia, a retired Quebec Liberal cabinet minister whose portfolio included native affairs and energy

A raftsmen of issues await Coon Come's attention—perhaps an almost unmanageable number. "The challenges are almost an impossible one because he's leading an assembly of chiefs of more than 600 first nations who find themselves in tremendously diverse circumstances," says Marc Lefebvre, a law professor at the University of Alberta. "I think that it's a real nightmare he has to work." Karlynn Terence, a member of a B.C. umbrella organization involved in negotiating native land claims, agrees. Coon Come inherits a large controversy. But he will face challenges ensuring aboriginal bodies "We see the AFN as being the most open," says Terence. "The challenge is as much ours as it is his."

Still, aboriginals will be closely watching their new leader. "We need someone who will give pride to people in communities," says Armand Micheneau, a Quebec Inuit lawyer. "We have to be inspired." Inspiration and aspirations. Matthew Coon Come steps up to the national stage with heavy expectations on his shoulders.

Brenda Barrowell in Montreal



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### An island visit for the newest royal couple

One year after their wedding, the Earl and Countess of Wessex made their first visit to Canada. The Queen's youngest son, Edward, 36, and the former Sophie Rhys-Jones, 35, arrived in Prince Edward Island late last week for a three-day visit. It was Canadians' first opportunity to meet Sophie, whose blond good looks often drew comparisons to the late Diana, Princess of Wales.

### E. coli outbreaks an ongoing concern

Health officials in two Maritime provinces continued their search for the cause of Canada's latest E. coli outbreak. Twenty-four people in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have been diagnosed with the bacteria since June 1. By week's end, Nova Scotia officials had ruled out the Halifax water supply as the source of the contamination in that province. They were still debating whether a shipment of contaminated ground beef recalled to Alberta in late June was a possible source. Meanwhile, people in Walkerton,

Ont., where at least seven died and as many as 2,000 became ill since mid-May from a lethal strain of E. coli, learned their crisis was over. The region's medical officer of health, Dr. Murray McQuigge, said no new cases had been reported since June 5. Still, McQuigge, who blew the whistle on the town's contaminated water supply, urged residents to continue boiling their water until further notice.

And water quality remains an issue in Okanagan. The environment ministry said in a report the supply in the province's own Inland town was "temporarily inadequately treated." But Mike Harris said he no longer doubts drinking the water in North Bay, Ont.

### It's time to get tough on stalking

Ontario's highest court directed judges to impose heavy sentences on offenders who stalk and harass. A three-judge Ontario Court of Appeal panel made the ruling while considering a suspended sentence given to a Wasaga Beach, Ont., man convicted of 11 offences of tormenting his ex-girlfriend. On Crown appeal, the court issued a 30-month mandatory sentence. "When an offender like the respondent comes before the court, it is imperative to denounce his conduct in the clearest terms by fashioning a heavy sentence," the panel wrote.

### Fighting a dreaded disease

Pat Durkley, a member of Canada's rugby team, was in a Victoria hospital battling meningitis, the so-called fifth-earring disease. He contracted the disease during a match against Fiji in Western Samoa after a cut from a host dog became infected.

### Banning pesticides

City councillors in Halifax approved a ban that would outlaw pesticides on some lawns and gardens by April, 2005. The ban will be phased in over the next three years, and will only apply to spraying within 50 m of schools, hospitals and the homes of people with proven sensitivities. Still, Halifax is the first major Canadian municipality to effect such a ban.

### Team in Kitchener

Relatives and friends in Kitchener, Ont., gathered for an emotional service to commemorate the six members of the Luft family, who died in a murder-suicide on July 6. Police say the father, Bill Luft, 42, who suffered from mental illness and had a history of work problems, used a kitchen knife to stab his wife, Barbara, 27, then shot to death the couple's four children—Daniel, 7, Nicole, 5, Peter, 2 and 2½-month-old David before turning the gun on himself.

### Another suicide in Nanaimo

Suicide continued to take an toll in Nanaimo, B.C.'s largest Inuit community, when a 34-year-old man hanged himself after a drinking binge. Over the past six months, no people have killed themselves in the community of 1,300, and police say alcohol abuse was a factor in almost all of the cases.

### Calling for an inquiry

The family of Jennifer Forrester, one of two school children who drowned during a school field trip when a row boat sank in Georgian Bay last month, called for a public inquiry into the tragedy. Andrew Delaney, the lawyer for Forrester's parents, says government bodies should not be investigating the incident after Transport Canada has admitted it incorrectly licensed the boat to carry too few crew members.



### World

# Olympic Mess

The International Olympic Committee has threatened to pull the 2004 Games from Greece

By Paul Wood in Athens

It seemed like a natural thing—holding the 2004 Olympic Games in Greece, where the tradition began more than 2,700 years ago. But now, three years after the International Olympic Committee awarded Athens the Games, there is growing pessimism over whether they will ever get on track. The latest obstacles despite moving into an expensive new headquarters in a black-marble building just three months ago, organizers are leaving, following complaints that the province of a supermarket in the basement cheapens the high ideals of the Olympic movement. But there are more serious concerns—including the threat of terrorism. And construction of many venues is so far behind that, in the wake of a May visit by IOC inspectors, IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch threatened to move the Games to another country, forcing Greek Prime Minister Costas Karamanlis to declare the Games to be in a "state of emergency."

The panic surrounding the Greek Games was clearly evident to members of Toronto's 2008 Olympic bid committee when they attended a recent international gathering of Games officials in Sydney—host of this year's Games in September. "You could smell the fear" in the Greek camps, said one high-ranking Canadian official. "It's a disaster." In April, a smogging IOC report identified a long list of problems facing Athens. A new attempt to deal with thousands of extra visitors has not been finished, an extra 25,000 hotel rooms still have to be constructed and the International Olympic Village is so far nothing but a barren tract of scrub-land being grazed by a few goats. The IOC has given Greece until Aug. 25 to show that progress is being made—or they may lose the Games. Said a Greek Olympic official in summing up the challenge ahead: "The situation is not as bad as it seems—it's worse."

The thought of losing the Games, which were founded in ancient Greece in 776 B.C., has triggered a national panic. "A slap in the face for Greece," shouted a headline in the leading Greek newspaper *Ekathimerini* (Freedom of Speech). Its main editorial bluntly concluded, "internationally, we are a laughingstock." In May, when Prime Minister Karamanlis took charge of the event, he immediately drafted Greece

## The murder of a British military attaché raises fears of terrorism in Athens

Angelopoulos-Dimitaki, who led Athens's winning bid for the Games, as the new president of the organizing committee. The 46-year-old lawyer, who replaced outgoing president Paraskevas Thessalopoulos, took the job after having produced a fine track in forcing through reforms. One of her first acts was to fire the managing director of the organizing committee, at a rumored cost of \$1 million.

A bill to speed up the Olympic preparations by cutting through Greek legislation and rule was also pushed through Parliament on June 22. It will simplify the tendering process for the major projects still to be completed—although some fear it will give rise to corruption and cronyism in the awarding of contracts.

The Cultural Olympiad, which will accompany the Games and showcase Greek culture, was among a number of other problems cited by the IOC as contributing to the delays threatening the Athens Olympics. In response, Stratis appointed new-arrival Cyprus film director Michael Cacoyannis, best known for *Zorba the Greek*, to head the cultural event.

How serious was Stratis's threat to move the General David Chioschouk of Ottawa, a member of the IOC, said Olympic officials as reluctantly do little more than hope that the Greek organizers rebound in time. "Nothing gives hope to a previous Olympic one, I'm not sure any other city is further ahead," said Chioschouk. "Not to mention the politics behind moving the Games." Prime Minister Kostas Karamanlis declared the move to move the event, saying that making the Olympics a success is now the government's top priority. And despite the doubts, Dimitris Reppas, a government spokesman, said Greece is ready for the return of IOC inspectors. "Many problems crisscrossed up in the course of the preparations in May when the IOC last visited," he said. "This is a sign of our determination to succeed. It is not a sign of failure."

To stage a successful Olympics, Greek police will also have to provide assistance they can control situation—especially after the June 6 murder in Athens of British military attaché to Greece, Brigadier Stephen Saunders, by the far-left group November 17. Not one single member of November 17 has been caught during the shadowy organization's 25 years of politically motivated assassinations. And the United States, in particular, has been watching of Greek anti-terrorist efforts.



Thessalopoulos (left), Angelopoulos-Dimitaki: a desperate deadline

which the Greek government could almost certainly make a good deal of progress on if they put their minds to it."

There are also growing concerns that some powerful Olympic corporate sponsors may pull out of the Games because of the constant threat. The London-based security giant, Control Risk Group, warned of the dangers in a recent confidential briefing for their corporate clients. "Ultra-leftists may gain traction to mark their opposition to the 2004 Olympic Games," the briefings say. "Opposition to the Games will include demonstrations and possibly sporadic attacks."

Reppas dismisses these fears, claiming necessary measures have been taken to ensure the Olympics will take place in complete security. "I assure you," he said, "that anyone who thinks they can do anything in Greece and Athens without the slightest hint of danger." Reppas's statements, however, were almost immediately undermined by Public Order Minister Michalis Chioschouk, who admitted that Greece did not yet possess the expertise to protect Olympic athletes, officials and visitors. "The security of the Olympic Games is lower now," he said. "It is knowledge that we do not have. We have to acquire it."

The growing confusion surrounding the Athens Games comes at a critical time for organizers of Toronto's Olympic bid. In late August, the IOC will inform Toronto and other hopefuls whether they will be selected as finalists in the race to host the 2008 Games, with a final decision expected next July. Chioschouk said the event in Athens could make securing the Games even tougher—by increasing the security the IOC brings to bids. That fear is not lost on Karen Pitt, vice-president of the Toronto bid committee. She says her team has made close contacts with Australia's successful Olympic organizing group in the hope of avoiding critical mistakes that before 2004, the Olympic movement must successfully complete the 2004 Games—and hope that Greece goes in haste to order.

With Tom Farnell in Toronto

## Andrew Phillips



## Meeting on a mountaintop

**Don't look for Camp David on a map.** Officially it doesn't exist. The closer you get, even on a detailed topographical survey of the Maryland mountaintop to which Bill Clinton summoned Israeli Ehud Barak and the Palestinian Yasser Arafat last week, is an area bearing the rather ominous label "Restored Area."

Restored indeed. Anyone willing to spend long enough living up for ticks can get inside the White House, but Camp David is off-limits to all but presidents, their staffs and guests. No wonder the first president to use the name, Gerald R. Ford, called it Shangri-La, after the remote, idyllic—and non-existent—mountain abode immortalized in James Hilton's 1933 novel, *Lost Horizon*.

Going into Camp David II, in the Midway summer that opened last week, was naturally dubbed, expectations were about as low. Clinton himself talked about the "major disconnect" of the negotiations. Palestinian leaders warned that nothing would come of it, even if Barak's coalition partners quit his government in protest and he narrowly survived a second-confidence vote in Israel's Parliament. The workings of don't should have come as no surprise. The leaders are finally tussling the most serious issues dividing them: whether three million Palestinian refugees can ever return to their ancestral lands, exactly how much territory the Palestinian Authority will control, the fate of 175,000 Jewish settlers in the West Bank and Gaza, and (hardest of all) how to reconcile Israeli and Palestinian insistence that Jerusalem be the capital of both their states.

All three—plus the anomalous situation of the leading players, Clinton has just an amateur left in his presidency. He may well want a settlement to burnish his so-called legacy, but the other leaders know that he won't be around much longer to persuade them if they don't work something out, or reward them if they do. Arafat is 70 years old and is failing badly, he has been draining the finances of Palestinian institutions by insisting he will never compromise on key demands, and is determined not to be remembered as someone who sold out his people in the twilight of his career. And Barak heads a minority government and has the support of a bare majority of his voters. Not an encouraging lineup.

But looked at another way, it may be the most optimistic moment for the seemingly endless Middle East peace process. When the original Camp David summit opened in September, 1978, there were similar predictions of collapse, with caricatures in *Life* and *Menachem Begin* arrived wrong never to dismantle any Jewish settlements, both he and Egypt's Anwar Sadat threatened to leave the Maryland negotiation several times before President Jimmy Carter finally got them to sign their historic peace agreement.

This time, Camp David II comes after nine years of on-and-off talks between the Israelis and the Palestinians, starting in Madrid in 1991. They may be enemies—but they are hardly strangers, as Begin and Sadat were in 1978. They have been



Clinton with Barak and Arafat: the 'disconnect'

chewing over the same issues for years and years, coming to understand the soft spots in each other's positions, where seemingly unbridgeable gaps might be closed and where truly unresolvable differences can be bridged. Zogbeev Breznev, who, as Carter's national security adviser, was central to working out the original Camp David accord, notes that Israeli and Palestinian negotiators now could probably switch sides and argue the other's position without missing a beat. "They're making a psychological breakthrough," he says. And though the final terms are bound to be the most difficult, they are at least being directly talked. As a result, concludes Breznev, now a professor of American foreign policy at Johns Hopkins University, "I think we're in the clear."

Whether he's right will be known soon enough—this week, most likely before Clinton flies off to Japan for the annual Group of Eight summit meeting. The consequences of failure are clear: an escalation of terrorism leading to certain confirmation as the Palestinians prepare to declare the birth of their state on Sept. 13. If that happens with no deal, Israel is bound to respond harshly—closing borders, increasing territory that contains Jewish settlements, digging in for the inevitable clashes. The worst thing last week was that things won't get that bad, that enough will be brought down from the mountaintop to avoid the worst outcome. If that happens, prepares for Camp David III, and maybe IV, with a brand-new president trying to solve the seemingly unsolvable.



### Appealing for calm after a police beating

Police in Philadelphia pursuing a man accused of robbing a bank and shooting an officer were caught on videotape as they beat the black suspect. Thomas Jones, 30, was shot five times before a dozen police officers—blacks and whites—surrounded him, pulled him from a stolen police car and kicked him for about 30 seconds. Mayor John Street appealed for calm.

### Optimism amid AIDS tragedy

Despite optimism about potential new medicines, scientists attending the 13th International AIDS Conference in Durban, South Africa, said the AIDS epidemic continues to spread rapidly in the developing world. And by the end of the decade nearly 30 million children will have been orphaned by the disease. The conference, attended by 10,000 delegates, opened in controversy. South African President Thabo Mbeki sided with a small number of scientists who claim AIDS is not triggered by the HIV

virus but possibly by a herpes-related virus. However, a number of scientists took the podium to angrily reaffirm their belief that HIV causes AIDS. "The discussion is crackpot," said Dr. Mark Wainberg of Montreal, chairman of the International AIDS Society. "They are doing an enormous disservice."

While delegates were told public education is still the best strategy for reducing HIV, new medicines are also on the horizon. The most promising is an AIDS vaccine U.S. scientist Margaret Liu, of the International Vaccine Institute, said advances in molecular biology could help bring it to market as early as 2007.

### Trouble spreads in Fiji as hostages freed

Rebels in Fiji released their hostages, including the country's deposed prime minister, Mahendra Chaudhry, after 56 days in captivity. Fiji has been wracked by racial violence between ethnic Indians and native Fijians. A group of rebels led by Fijian businessman George Speight seized the hostages a year after Chaudhry, a member of the Indian minority, won election. Fiji's Constitution, which enables non-native Fijians to hold power, will now be changed, but the crisis continued when supporters of the rebels seized a number of police resorts

### Death in Manila

Nearly 140 people were killed when a seven-story-high mansion of rising garbage crashed down on a shantytown in Manila. Rescue teams were hurried to search for more than 150 people believed to be buried in the garbage, which collapsed under the weight of torrential rains.

### Bod air from Canada

New York Attorney General Eliot Spitzer asked President Bill Clinton to pressure the Ontario government into taking action against major polluters in the province. Spitzer claims coal-burning power plants spread some of the most dangerous pollutants that are destroying forests and causing respiratory health problems in places such as Buffalo and other border areas.

### Marching orders

Authorities arrested 146 people and 57 officers were injured after Protestants in Northern Ireland, angered by restrictions placed on their traditional march through Fallsdown, raised for 10 days. The Orange Order finally paraded through the shantied streets of the small town just south of Belfast, but British soldiers prevented them from entering a Catholic neighbourhood by erecting a sand barrier.

### Putin gets tough

Amid allegations that he is being heavy-handed, Russian President Vladimir Putin continued to consolidate his power. Putin has made it clear he intends to use the country's tin line to join in the "oligarchs"—politically connected tycoons who grew fabulously wealthy after the fall of the Soviet Union. He also plans to strip once-mighty regional governors of many of their powers.

### Nigeria's fatal pipeline fire

More than 200 people died when a gasoline pipeline exploded. It had been vandalized by villagers trying to stop gasoline. Authorities fear hundreds of others injured in the blast, but feared they will be arrested if caught, are still looking in the nearby jungle.

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## Automotive Marketplace ONTARIO

**T**he fundamental change transforming the automotive industry can be summed up in three words: quality, quality and quality. Ever since the Japanese introduced high-quality vehicles into the North American auto sector in the late 1970s and early 1980s, the manufacturers have continued to focus on improving quality. Billions of not millions of dollars have been spent on better designs, better technology, better materials and better production processes—all in an effort to improve quality. When an industry puts this much emphasis on improvement, guess what happens? Not surprisingly, quality increases. Today's vehicles are considerably better designed and made than those of 20 or even 10 years ago.

Automotive quality is measured in terms of longevity. We track the odometer reading of a vehicle when it is scrapped or taken off the road. During the 1970s, the average vehicle lasted about 160,000 km. In the 1980s, this increased to more than 200,000 km, and during the 1990s to more than 250,000 km. Today, the average vehicle is expected to have a useful life of more than 300,000 km. This is more than twice the typical vehicle life at the time when the Japanese introduced the concept of quality to the automotive marketplace.

High quality in the new vehicle market is having a profound effect on the used vehicle market. In the used vehicle cycle, someone first buys a new vehicle. They drive it for a few years and then trade it in or put it up for sale. The higher quality in new vehicles pas-

cheased over the last decade means we now have higher quality used vehicles available three, four, five and more years later.

Think of the consumer who bought a new vehicle during the 1970s. He or she drove it for five years or about 100,000 km. Because it lasted only 180,000 km, the second owner was buying about 80,000 km of additional use.

Today, the same consumer also buys a new vehicle and drives it for five years or about 100,000 km. But because a new vehicle lasts on average 300,000 km, the second owner is buying a used vehicle that will average at least another 200,000 km. These high-quality, long-lasting used vehicles have created a huge used vehicle market in Canada.

Today, many of the old notions about the used vehicle market have to be thrown out the window. First, there is the old saying that when you buy a used vehicle you are "buying someone else's problems." Given the high quality of most new vehicles, this certainly is not true anymore. There are always exceptions, but for the most part, vehicles less than five years old will have relatively few problems and indeed are still covered by manufacturer's warranties that

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1997	\$353	\$352
1996	\$573	\$527
1995	\$666	\$719
1994	\$657	\$673
1993	\$915	\$955
1992	\$959	\$996
1991	\$1,002	\$953
1990	\$992	\$1,036
1989	\$969	\$1,066
1988	\$940	\$1,028
1987	\$945	\$1,007
1986	\$796	\$866
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[illegible]

They belong to industry trade associations that hold their members to high standards and they offer numerous training programs through which their members can improve their operations. Again there are always some bad apples, but most independent used car dealers are reputable.

About 30 to 35 per cent of the market, however, is still sold through private transactions and these sales are more problematic, especially if the consumer is looking to purchase an older used vehicle. The private market is a "buyer beware" scenario and consumers must be cautious. Perhaps the biggest problem is what we call the "outsider." These are professionals who sell out of their homes while pretending to be ordinary citizens trying to unload their mother-in-law's old vehicle, for example. They will often skirt laws, especially the requirement to pay sales tax. If they put a consumer in a compromising situation, most consumers are unlikely to go to the authorities if there is a problem with their vehicle because the consumer would also be exposed. These outsiders also are the source of many of the fraud

scams in the used vehicle market such as, speedometer rollbacks, selling vehicles that have been in accidents and even selling stolen vehicles. In fact, it is illegal for anyone to operate as a vehicle dealer unless they are provincially licensed to do so.

This problem is significant. In a recent study on the situation in the Toronto area, as many as 20 per cent of the individuals selling their vehicles privately may have been outsiders. Although it is not true to the other 80 per cent of honest consumers who are just trying to sell their cars, my recommendation is for consumers to buy only from a reputable new or used vehicle dealer unless they know the seller or the private market.

How do you shop for a used vehicle? The Internet is quickly becoming the primary method for researching and locating used vehicles. [Credentiastrader.com](http://Credentiastrader.com), for instance, has tens of thousands of vehicles online every week which a consumer can compare for condition, price, type of vehicle, etc. I recommend checking out their Web site. Most of

the vehicles listed with this service are sold by new and used vehicle dealers, so a consumer shouldn't have a problem finding a reputable seller.

Used vehicles offer the opportunity for someone to purchase a vehicle of their choice for less money, or to step up to a better model for the same money. Vehicles bought several years into their life spans have stabilized in value. They have not declined significantly in mechanical reliability or in appearance. Nor do they have high ownership costs. Therefore, if your main goal as a vehicle buyer is obtaining reliable transportation for a good price, the used car market can be the best place to shop.

One of the most promising used vehicle segments is composed of "near-new" and "certified" used vehicles. Near-new vehicles are generally two to four years old and begin life as leased vehicles. Because of the stringent mileage restrictions and maintenance requirements that are part of most leases, these vehicles typically qualify as new, even in appearance, and are usually still covered by their original

warranties.

Certified used vehicles have been refurbished to like-new standards. They have also passed a checklist of requirements that are the basis for certification. It is important to know whether a used vehicle is dealer-certified or manufacturer-certified because the standards for each may differ. Nevertheless, certified used cars can provide the same peace of mind that traditionally come only with buying a new car. One of the reasons is that certified used vehicles often have manufacturer-backed warranties.

In deciding whether to buy a new or used vehicle, you should start by asking yourself what your strongest interests are in owning a vehicle. After that, compare prices and financing opportunities. If you decide to buy used, your best course is to choose a certified used vehicle—either a "near-new" or an older model. Whatever you do, buy from a dealer unless you know the seller well. By doing this, you will be dealing with a reputable seller and have recourse if something does go wrong.



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## People

Edited by Anthony Wilson-Smith  
with Shonda Dorel

### Jackie for Jill: it's all uphill



Saltier voiced Jill Heston peppers her speech with terms like "man," "dude" and "hubs." In contrast to the sober, serious character of assistant district attorney Claire Kincaid that Heston played so effectively on the beloved *Law & Order* TV series, Heston in real life comes across as the kind of chick that men—and women—want to hit the clubs with.

Now, the 30-year-old Edmonton native will display some of these qualities in her next role—as Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis on the NBC mini-series *JFK*, *Edel*, *Joan*, *The Women of Camelot*, to be broadcast in November. Heston's research showed a playful side to Onassis. As well, she says, "I

*Heston playing her most lively character—herself*

in a coma." She keeps close ties with many of *Lo&O*'s remaining cast. *Star Jerry Orbach* and *showman Chris Noth* and *Benjamin Bear* have careers in the comedy *The Arrogant Client*, which ranked her directorial debut with co-director Elizabeth Holder. It shows Heston's behind-the-camera abilities—so if the curl came back on, first of the camera on *Lo&O*, then another way to return to the show.

with I could have an ounce of the grace, intelligence and diplomacy," Heston's early years involved actual family moves, including Combsville, B.C., Calgary, Vancouver and Winchester, Ont., before she set off for Toronto at 18 to launch her acting career. After several television roles, her first film was David Cronenberg's *Dread*, where she and twin sister Jacqueline played twin hoodlums. In 1993, she played Buddy Holly's wife in the Toronto musical *Buddy*, when the show went to Broadway. Heston moved, too.

From there, she got a part in *Auto-Cap3* and eventually signed on to *Law & Order*. After three seasons, her character was killed in a car accident. Fans have never recovered. "Dude, it would love to go back for a guest appearance," says Heston. "Maybe they could pretend I was

### 'Oh, Yasmine, it's Kevin calling...'

Kevin Zegen is living a life most 15-year-olds would die for. Not only does the Woodstock, Ont., teenager have co-Beyoncé star Yasmine Bleeth's phone number—he was handpicked by TV producer Aaron Spelling to work with Bleeth on Spelling's new show *Tiara*, scheduled to air this fall. "My mom said it's like *Dallas*," says Zegen, who has never met the show, which debuted six years before he was born. "There's a lot of backstabbing."

The Grade 10 student, a volleyball and

Jer 30 aficionado, began in commercials when he was 6. After a guest appearance on *The X-Files*, Zegen starred in Disney's *Are You a Boy or a Girl?* and *Are You a Boy or a Girl?* (1998). Once *Tiara* shooting starts in August, Zegen's parents will alternate months living with him in Los Angeles, and a raise will help him with his studies. Long term, the actor's goal is to become a teacher. And while he has 32-year-old Bleeth's number, given to him while working with her on the made-for-TV movie *A Game from the Sky*, Zegen is a ways away from the role of sexy leading man. "I've wanted to call her," he laughs, "but I haven't gotten up the [courage] yet."

Zegen's first TV series is *'90s Dallas*



ROGERS  
MEDIA

# Those Were The Days

By Barry Humphries

NOTHING ABOUT "THE QUEEN MOTHER" has managed to dull her fiery wit, especially if someone compares her to the Queen Mum's drink. The Archbishop of Canterbury has succumbed most recently to his momentary dismaying by posted late last month, having a lavish luncheon at Lambeth Palace, Canterbury Guildhall, where 500 guests had gathered to celebrate the Queen Mother's upcoming 100th birthday on Aug. 4. As the assembled throng rose for a toast, the royal matriarch searched in vain for her own glass of 1988 Château Léoville-Barton, only to find it clutched securely in the archiepiscopal grasp of Dr. George Carey, head of the Church of England. "That's mine," she brusquely declared, delivering a look of stern rebuke. Suffused with a flush of

## Long before Diana, Princess of Wales captured the hearts of millions, the Queen Mother was idolized around the world

people's hot rubes, the archbishop presented an apology and, amidst rippling laughter from the guests, hastily returned the undernourished periwinkle wine.

For much of the past century, Elizabeth, mother of the reigning Queen who bears her name, has been performing smaller feats. Blue eyes aglow with just a hint of mischief, the tiny figure in the big hat has charmed her way into British affections, and those of much of the rest of the world, with winning smile, a well-developed sense of humor and near-perfect timing. Of all the members of British ruling House of Windsor, she is by far the most popular. More than

50 years before Diana, the late Princess of Wales, was dubbed "Queen of Hearts," the woman who is now the Queen Mother was the very same label. Fond of a ripple and a flutter—a bee—on the honey, she can strike a chord among common folk, even if her roots are anything but ordinary. To many she actually is the Royal Family, embodying all that is best about the country's monarchy: the sense of duty and duty, the dauntless determination to persevere in the face of adversity, whether it be the trials of war or the tribulations of family scandal. "The British love her," says veteran royal watcher Harold Brooks-Baker, publishing director of *British People*, the guide to royal and noble pedigrees, "because they see in her everything they like most about themselves."

The fact that much of the Queen Mother's popular image is myth, largely of her own making, does not really matter. There might not be a British monarchy today if the hat had not been around to nurse it through moments of great crisis, when the very existence of the ancient institution was called into question. Almost single-handedly, she turned her husband, the man who became George VI, from an awkward, stammering, nervous-ridden adolescent into a king, ensuring his crown for him when his brother, Edward VIII, abdicated in 1936. Not for nothing did Adolf Hitler once describe her as "the most dangerous woman in Europe."

As a propagandist, she left even Hitler's notorious propagandist, Josef Goebbels, trembling before her in the wake of her fiery, fustian-gown. Before the Second World War began, she was instrumental in cementing alliances with Canada and other Commonwealth countries, not to mention the United States, that would prove critical. When the war wound, she formed, along with her husband and Winston Churchill, the building on wartime that offered British

people during the darkest days of the conflict. She won a lasting place in the affections of wartime Britain when Buckingham Palace was bombed by the Germans and she famously remarked "I'm glad it happened. Now I can look the miseries of the East End in the face." At the later confound "It was the war that made us."

The Queen Mother was there throughout the scandal-plagued years of marital dissension that descended upon the House of Windsor in recent years, now-sinking, rock steady in her pastel frocks and flowing hair, a living symbol of an earlier era when British rule held sway over one-quarter of the globe. Of all the blessings that she bestowed upon the British throne, there is perhaps none as significant as the transformation she wrought in the Royal Family itself.

When Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon married the Duke of York, in the future king, was known, in 1923, Britain's royal were a raffish lot, a stiff, unapproachable clan of Harroldians, in *laissez-faire* style and manner to their German forebears. Her father-in-law, King George V, was cold and aloof, responsible, in large part, for fostering the ill that plagued all of his children. His wife, Queen Mary, was even more formidable. "Talking to the Queens," wrote Chips Channon, the ubiquitous chronicler and gossip diarist of the era, "was like having a conversation with St. Paul's Cathedral."

The future Queen brought a breath of fresh air to the clan, as befitting as the Scottish highlands where her roots lay. She has been around for so long that few today can recall what the British royal was like in the early days of the last century. "They never rested, and they never, ever mingled with the common herd," wrote Robert Lacey, one of the Queen Mother's many biographers, in *The Queen Mother's Century*, published last year. "When Elizabeth married the Duke of York at Windsor Abbey, it was decided not to broadcast the ceremony over the newly created British Broadcasting Co. The Archbishop of Canterbury feared that men in pubs might be sipping beer with their hats on while listening to the nuptials, and might even feel inclined to apostatize when the national anthem was played."

The Queen has changed all of that. She hasly created the royal walkabout, long before her granddaughter-in-law, the now-deceased Diana, perfected the art. An adoring, prima loon



Waving to the crowds at St. Paul's Cathedral last week, a nation as ever took an enduring symbol of its shared past

Photo: David Hurn



## The Queen Mother has a passion for horse-racing and entertainment, and freely indulges in both

christened her "The Smiling Duchess," and sometimes, in reference to her five-foot, two-inch stature, "The Little Duchess." She was forever facing huge crowds, as she would do during her and her husband's month-long, cross-continent tour of Canada in 1939, the first of 15 visits she would pay to the country. Journalist Gregory Clark captured the spirit of that genre, post-Depression royal visit by writing in *The Toronto Daily Star*, "In a world full of fear, anxiety and mourning, we looked one street for them, and a mile away weaved to lift from us."

There is an irony in all of this, one of the many puzzling aspects about the Queen Mother's enduring appeal. She may well possess an uncanny knack for connecting with the crowd, but there is absolutely nothing ordinary about her own values, background and bloodlines. "The little girl who would not die became Queen's second life in the course of extraordinary privilege," noted Ingrid Seward in her 1999 biography *The Last Great Elizabethan Lady*. "Born in the high summer of Imperial Britain, into a family both ancient and grand, here was a society secure in its customs, assured of its pre-eminence, set in its course."

Elizabeth's father was the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kingsbarns, descended from a line of medieval Scots nobles. Her mother could come from anywhere, her creation the 3rd Duke of Perthland, private secretary to King George III. There are still Scottish ancestors today who would agree that the Queen Mother actually married herself herself when she wed into the House of Windsor. Glamis Castle, the Strathmores' family seat, is the oldest inhabited castle in the Highlands, home, in fact, to last, to Shakespeare's Macbeth. There are also three other mansions, including a castle among the cowfields and townships of County Durham in northern England, the source of the Strathmores' industrial wealth.

Biographer Seward, who is also editor-in-chief of London's *Biography* magazine, makes the cogent argument that the Queen Mother never left the world of rank and privilege into which she was born. In the post-war world of the contemporary House of Windsor, the Queen Mother stands alone. She has a passion for horse-racing and entertainment, and freely indulges in both. And there are rarely fewer than 14 for lunch and dinner, especially when she is in residence at Clarence House, the crown's second most posh pad down the road from Buckingham Palace that is her London home.

Most of her guests leave well-lubricated. Though she is understood to have cautioned her alcohol intake of late, more than one guest has privately remarked that she enjoyed "leg-



On the steps of Buckingham Palace in 1939, she would soon help rally the British people for the long, grey war that lay ahead.

bariffing" cocktails of gin mixed with Dubonnet before lunch, as well as "a vodka martini or three" before dinner, and well into her 90s. In Scotland, the Queen Mother dinner her time between Birkhall, a mansion in the Scottish corner of the 20,000-hectare royal estate at Balmoral, and the lovely Castle of Nig, further north on Scotland's Pictish North May, which annually costs \$1 million to maintain, a used for just six weeks every year. A staff of close to 50 is required to run the three residences, as well as the Royal Lodge in Windsor Great Park where she often spends weekends. "Even her dogs—never fewer than 20—live well," writes Seward. "At night they sleep in her dressing room in their own magnificent fold-down beds with slipcovers for easy washing."

Last year, in total, the Queen Mother spent the entire \$1.5 million annually allotted to her by the British taxpayers—the so-called Civil List, used to pay for staffing and other official royal expenditures. Only two other royales on the list, Queen Elizabeth II and her husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, neither came close to spending their annual allotment last year. (The rest of the Royal Family's expenses, with the exception of Prince Charles, are paid from the Queen's private resources; Charles drew his income—estimated at \$10 million this year—from the profits of the Duchy of Cornwall Land Holdings and Investments.) To further fund her lifestyle, the Queen Mother has, according to persistent reports, run up an overdraft of \$10 million with Coats, bankers to the British establishment. It will, in all probability, never be paid. Not that the



With Lucienne Ponsard in 1900, her 1923 engagement photo (top left), with her husband 'Bertie' and their two children, 1931 (top right)—privilege and a proud heritage.

manager at Coats are worried, given other persistent rumors that the Queen herself constantly makes up for shortfalls in "Mummy's" account.

If the Queen Mother is anything but frugal, she is also not quite the sugar-coated old lady often portrayed in public. "I am not really very nice," she once admitted in a rare moment of candor. She waged a lifelong vendetta with Wallis Simpson, for whom Edward VIII gave up the throne. In the Queen Mother's view, Simpson was responsible for bringing the British monarchy to the brink of extinction. A half-century later, Diana confronted the same hostility when she, too, dreamed of being "ladies" to the House of Windsor. Not even Diana's tragic death nearly 20 years ago followed the Queen Mother. Even when public emotion ran against the Royal Family, the Queen Mother was moved to acerbic remark that Diana

## A royal snapshot

**1895:** Prince Albert, second son of the future King George V and Queen Mary in line to the British throne, born at Sandringham in Norfolk.

**1900:** Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon born in London.

**1916-1919:** Elizabeth helps administer Red Cross hospital in Glamis Castle (childhood home), Scotland, for the wounded of the First World War.

**1922:** Elizabeth and Albert, now the Duke of York, married at Westminster Abbey.

**1926:** Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary of York, the future Queen, born in London.

**1930:** Princess Margaret Rose of York born at Glamis Castle.

**1936:** Edward VIII abdicates for the "woman he loves," Wallis Simpson, and the Yorks become George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

**1939:** Visit to Canada (the first by a reigning monarch) and the United States.

**1947:** Princess Elizabeth and Lord Philip Mountbatten marry at Westminster Abbey.

**1952:** George VI dies at Sandringham, Queen Elizabeth II's coronation takes place the following year.

**1956:** Princess Margaret marries Antony Armstrong-Jones.

**1989:** The Queen Mother's last visit to Canada, on the 50th anniversary of her last trip.

**1995:** Right hip replaced, second hip replaced three years later.

**1996:** The Queen Mother comes out 114 engagements.

### King George VI's remarkable report



With Diana and Prince Harry at her 94th birthday, with King George VI and Princess Elizabeth during the Second World War (top left) with Prince Charles in 1953 (top right). Jewish lifestyle.

was proving to be "as tedious in death as she had been in life."

The sentiment may have been harsh, but it is not all that difficult to grasp the Queen Mother's lively motivation. Both Simpson and Diana threatened the institution to which she has devoted her long life. The British monarchy today, in many respects, the result of the remaining it has secured in her capable hands. The crowds expected to attend the 100th birthday pageant on July 19 at Horse Guards Parade in London, not to mention the actual birthday celebrations on Aug. 4, may not be fully aware of her role that the Queen plays in the royal house, reviewing the troops and bands assembled in her honor, known exactly when she accomplished. She rescued the House of Windsor from an uncertain fate, then re-created it in her own image. And yet to say who would use it down.

With Patricia Todd in Toronto



# Life in the Public Eye

By Harold Beckett-Baker

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother married into the Royal Family in 1923. Born as the wife of noble, not royal, blood, Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon would never have become Queen but for the abdication of Edward VIII. For earlier generations, it had become the norm for an heir apparent to choose a wife from the large extended family of European monarchy. The nobility of his lineage is nevertheless impressive. The second youngest of 10 children, she was born on Aug. 4, 1900. The daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, she was the first cousin of Nina Cecilia Camilla de Bunsen, the future Queen's second cousin, and a princess among her Scottish ancestors.

Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon first met the second son of George V, Albert Frederick Arthur George, at a dance in 1920. Within three years, she and Albert were married, at Westminster Abbey. Little did either know what fate held in store when their love match was celebrated on April 26, 1923, and they became the Duke and Duchess of York. Prince Albert, or "Bertie" as he was known, was a thoroughly decent person who suffered from extreme nervousness. He was so shy that when his manner became acute he could not complete sentences. It was not, however, regarded that he would have an auspicious public life.

Force of circumstance was soon to propel the Yorks into a position neither had anticipated or desired. When Edward VIII, known to the family as David, abdicated the throne in 1936 to marry his American mistress, Wallis Warfield Simpson, the succession passed automatically to the Duke of York, who took the name George VI. Within two years of the coronation, the future Queen Mother (Elizabeth had been born in 1924) was thrust into the much-loved and respected King who became able to speak well in public. It was the Queen's encouragement and presence that enabled him to carry out his public duties.

The real use for the monarch came with the outbreak of the



With Gen. Gen. George VI and Prince Minister Diefenbaker in 1962 and Gen. Gen. Jeanne Sevier in 1989 (below), away



second World War in 1939. Although apocryphal was in his nature, George VI did manage not to ally himself openly with the opposition, and, thanks largely to his wife, actively promoted the cause with France against the Axis powers. In May and June, 1939, the royal couple took fire Canada and then the United States by storm, making friends with Prime Minister Mackenzie King, whose support Great Britain needed in the struggle to defeat the Germans.

The relationship between George VI and his prime ministers was somewhat uncertain. The King had preferred that the more conservative, less politically astute Lord Halifax succeed Neville Chamberlain as prime minister, instead of the more liberal Winston Churchill. However, he viewed his opinion when war began and he realized that the policies of his only prime minister would have totally destroyed Great Britain. When Churchill came to power in 1940, King and country were united behind the prime

In Athens in 1938 the abdication crisis propelled Elizabeth and her husband into a position they had not anticipated or desired.

minister, and this was due largely to the influence of the Queen.

During the war, the King and Queen never left Britain. Some pundits criticized them for hiding themselves away in Buckingham Palace. But when that building was hit in the Blitz, the royal couple talked first to inspect the damage not only to their own house, but to other damaged sites in the East End of London, a loving bond was forged between monarch and people.

Thus Queen Elizabeth developed her gift for public relations that had originally manifested itself when, engaged to the prince, she had offered a gown of confidence and revealed to the world how it felt to be a typical upper-class girl marrying into the Royal Family. The articles evoked the hearts of people all through the country and empire. Unfortunately, they were not appreciated by her



The Queen Mother has been an expert in manipulating opinion



During the Blitz in the Order of the Garter procession at Windsor Castle in 1947 (above right) she has helped salvage the House of Windsor from myriad problems, including anti-semitism from the media.

father-in-law, who advised her never to speak to the press again during his lifetime. However, Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, the future Queen Mother, used her skills to much better advantage, through bearing the mantle of the nation. By the time George VI died in February, 1952, at Sandringham House, the Royal Family was closer to the people than, arguably, at any time in history. Devastated by the death of her beloved Bertie, the Queen Mother was strengthened by the untimely accession of her daughter Elizabeth to the throne. The Queen Mother has remained extremely active throughout her widowhood. Having undergone two hip re-

placements, she has continued to review troops, notably on Armistice Day, and occasionally participate in charitable events. As adviser to the monarch, the Queen Mother has helped salvage the House of Windsor in the face of myriad problems, including open attacks from the tabloid press over the young royal's marital problems and the popular perception that the late Duke of Windsor had been ill-treated. The Queen Mother's enduring benign wisdom throughout those troubled years, and save the remnants of Great Britain's constitutional monarchy—and one whose infirmity may outlast even when she is no longer at the helm. ■

Harold Beckett-Baker is the publishing director of British Airways, the authoritative guide of royal and public policy.

# Bills, Bills, E-bills

They may not be any more fun to pay, but online invoices are making it easier for consumers—and saving companies big money

By Michael Snider

Like lots of people, Mark Reynolds ruminates a concern: battle with the paper that floods through his mailbox. In his case, it's the laptop owner that starts to disappear when he can't keep up with the onslaught. To help stem the tide, the owner of a pet business in Dunnville, Ont., near Hamilton, uses the Web to do most of his personal banking. But he is eagerly awaiting the next wave: the ability to pull up a central Web site, check the contents of a bill, click a button and know that a bill has been paid, all without ever seeing an envelope, writing a cheque or visiting a banking machine. "I find it really simple to bank on the Web," says Reynolds, 39. "I'll be first in line to use any service that allows me to pay my bills the same way."

Welcome to the brave new world of electronic billing. An estimated 2.5 million Canadians pay some of their bills through online banking, after receiving paper invoices in the mail. According to one recent study, more than 80 per cent of Canadians who bank online are interested in both receiving and paying their bills over the Internet—or called e-billing. But so far only about 100,000 consumers are using an e-billing system, mostly because it is a brand-new technology. And while speed—and sometimes cost savings—will likely motivate consumers to sign up for the new system, businesses expect to profit handsomely as the trend gains momentum. "This is going to be huge," says Jordan Worth, an Internet analyst with Toronto-based International Data Corp. (Canada) Ltd. "By cutting our paper, auditing envelopes and the mail, companies can cut costs from about \$1.50 to \$2 to a few cents per bill."

E-billing could also create a gold mine for sales



Derivon's Sharma  
overseeing the paper  
surge from Web format

and marketing departments: a utility that provides power, for instance, might try to use an e-billing site to cross-sell items into purchasing energy-saving appliances. But while some consumers don't mind being targeted this way, others object strenuously. In fact, the federal government recently passed privacy legislation setting out guidelines for companies that provide services over the Web. The new laws prevent companies from collecting any personal financial information—income, say—that is not directly related to the service they are providing. Consumers must also be informed about how the information they provide will be used.

Despite such concerns, the rush to e-bill is on. Derivon Sharma, 31, has been running flat out since he arrived in Toronto from India in 1996. After starting up with Atlanta-based partner Greg Kibbe two years ago, Sharma founded Derivon Inc., one of the most aggressive of several software developers that help companies translate their paper bills into Web-friendly formats. The company has grown from four programmers into a 220-employee enterprise with offices in Madison, Ont., and Atlanta. Derivon has 68 clients, 47 of whom have signed up in the past six months—including the first two in Canada: Microsoft Solutions Inc., makers of FileMaker photos, and Northwest Territories Power Corp.

Sharma won't divulge the company's revenues (it has obtained \$80 million in venture capital). But he says Derivon charges corporate clients about \$55,000 to set up an electronic billing system and a further 45 cents every time a customer pays online. Derivon's clients have about 1.5 million customers using e-billing. The company expects that number to grow to about 10 million within the coming year. Sharma, a landed immigrant who is about to become a Canadian citizen, takes pride in the fact that although the bulk of his business is in the United States, the company has kept its research and development arm in Canada. Only U.S. sales and marketing employees are located in the Atlanta office.



"The talent pool in Canada is so great," he says. "We have found there is no need to move to the United States."

Canadian companies are also jumping into the emerging market for Web sites that consolidate an individual's bills in one place. Such sites let a consumer's creditors, such as utility or credit-card companies, although they could include almost anyone specified by the consumer. In most cases, clicking on an icon or a creditor's name will display current, unpaid bills. And unlike many paper bills, electronic ones often allow customers to check details such as the particulars of a telephone call or credit-card purchase. All that's left is to note when and how much should be paid.

So far, the two biggest players are Canada Post Corp.'s Epost, formed at a joint venture with the Bank of Montreal in November, 1999, and its main competitor, E-route Inc., a 1998 creation of six major Canadian financial institutions, including the Toronto Dominion Bank, the Royal Bank of Canada, CIBC and the National Bank of Canada. The Bank of Nova Scotia joined last month.

Epost, which has been operating an active Web site for eight months, delivers more than just bills, including catalogues, government forms and brochures that consumers have specifically requested. Consumers get a first post office box on the site, and delivery times are certified as if they were a postmark. Paying bills online, though, can incur a charge, depending on how they are verified. E-route would be the price-point sage, but is expected to be widely available by the fall. Unseen by consumers, the E-route system will allow people to set various conditions on a single location—a Web site run by their bank—and to view bills, check particulars and pay with the click of a button.

It may sound convenient, but some experts warn that e-billing could hold hidden risks. Anne Bernard, a researcher at the Ottawa-based Public Interest Advocacy Centre, says companies could use consumers' personal financial information in ways they have not anticipated. "This is potentially a very powerful marketing tool," she points out, "because it allows organizations to put together a profile of spending habits. A lot of people consider that to be sensitive information." There could also be unwelcome pressure to use Web-based billing systems by offering discounts that are not otherwise available, she says.

Security issues also trouble some consumers. Ottawa-based security expert Chris Davis, who helped crack down a Web hacker who confessed to stealing 26,000 credit-card numbers, warns that no system is 100-per-cent secure. Having a lot of information about an individual in one location, where it could be vulnerable to attack by determined individuals, increases the potential for abuse, he says. "So far," he adds, "there haven't been any big hits to the e-billing system, but there is no doubt that it will happen at some point." And no doubt someone will offer insurance against that—just click to pay.

Web Patterns Chalkboard in Toronto

# 'A world of opportunity'

Microsoft's CEO talks about his company—and the high-tech future

*No one can accuse the guys at Microsoft of not having fun, even with the Daneski award of a coast-to-coast briefing of the company hanging over their shoulders. Addressing the Canadian computer exposition in Toronto last week, Microsoft CEO Steve Ballmer showed a video in which he played a hold De Paul-style leader suit in a bejeweled Microsoft chairman, Bill Gates, complete with wavy-haired Stetson hat, in Action Gator International Man of Technology. A second clip featured Gates and wacky financier Warren Buffett appearing before television's Judge Judy in a dispute over an end-to-end bridge game. Ballmer also made fun of a report last month*

*that Microsoft might move to Canada to avoid a breakup.*

*The over-the-hill CEO message couldn't have been clearer despite the U.S. government's antitrust suit, now under appeal, as Bill quipped aloud for the company as it champions Microsoft.NET, an ambitious, evolving system to bring information from all over the Web together in one place and in a variety of devices—and including, naturally, Microsoft software online. During his visit, Ballmer, 44, talked with Assistant Managing Editor Boston Woodward and Editor at Large Anthony Wilson-Smith about his company—and the future. Excerpts:*

**Maclean's:** Allow us to ask you again, would you like to move to Canada?

**Ballmer:** Canada's a wonderful country, but Microsoft's clearly staying in Seattle. I did have a vacation last year in Jasper [Alta.], and we're going up to Quebec on vacation this year in a family. But I'm a proud American citizen and I have great faith in the judicial system working properly—especially Maclean's. What innovations do you see in the next three to five years? How will life change for the ordinary person?

**Ballmer:** The basic user interface to the PC and the Internet will evolve in the next three to five years. It will not be just a browser, it will not be just the PC; the way we use it today. You'll use voice, you'll use speech, you'll use handwriting recognition. Today you can't just say, "I want the information about the speech I did at Comdex Canada in 1997." The computer wouldn't understand it. So we'll see a basic evolution where the computer will not only recognize my voice, it will recognize my intent. I think that's a huge transformation. And we're not just talking about the PC, but phones and other devices.

And there'll be a transformation where, in some sense, the user experience will go from being Web site-centric to being really individual-centric. Suppose in the world of tomorrow, I want to be able to go to the Internet, look a trip to visit my sister and be done with



Ballmer: 'The computer will not only recognize my voice, it will recognize my intent.'

it. I will expect the Internet to put my arrival time on my sister's schedule, if she's willing, and to correct my error when my airplane is late, in whatever way she wants to be corrected. If she wants to be pissed, great, if she wants to be phoned, great. It's hard to create that application today, but that's the way the Internet should work tomorrow. **Maclean's:** How will Microsoft make money from that?

**Ballmer:** Oh, I think there's a lot of ways to make money selling the infrastructure to companies to build those Web sites, selling advanced services to companies that they would pay for on a monthly basis. I don't believe the Internet will

always be advertising funded. I do believe that some will pay subscription fees for valuable services on the Internet and so I see that as a world of opportunity. When you put the user in control, the user's going to be willing to pay for the features and benefits.

**Maclean's:** Some say this all means you are more eager to please the market. What's your response?

**Ballmer:** Nobody's going to dominate the Internet. The question is, can anybody build services that benefit a large percentage of people? And if the answer is we're trying to build products that are going to be very popular, then I stand before you, pleading guilty to that.

**Maclean's:** Microsoft.NET enables both the opening games and the applications, which the court wants to separate. What happens if the company is broken up?

**Ballmer:** The amount of innovation people would see from Microsoft would be substantially less.

**Maclean's:** What impact has the Internet had on the company?

**Ballmer:** Well, it's certainly not a pleasant experience. I wouldn't wish it on any of my friends. That our people all come to work every day, they still want to do innovative work, they still want to build popular products, so in a core sense, I think, nothing has changed. If anything, it's made everybody think doubly hard about our company and what's good about it, and kind of medicine ourselves.

**Maclean's:** Are your people showing up a Flim-Flam, as the company is broken up?

**Ballmer:** No.

**Maclean's:** You work over from Bill Gates as CEO six months ago. What do you see as the differences between the way you and he run the company?

**Ballmer:** It's probably not exactly the right question, as the sense that we're both still at the company. It's not like both still was a problem and we changed

management. We wanted Bill to be able to focus on the technical architecture of our products here. He's able to do that. Now, I'm not Bill Gates, I can't really understand the depth of the technology in the way Bill does, but I have a little bit more focus on some other things. As Bill said, in the old days it was easy for him to be dictatorial. "We're going to do this, we're not going to do that, do-do-do-do-do-do-do." I can't do that. I have to work things through and do things with a little bit more team involvement.

**Maclean's:** And what do you think the problem is at the root?

**Ballmer:** Well, I think a company that can last long-term, I mean, if you build a company that has to depend on having somebody of the caliber of Bill Gates to run it, the likelihood that you'll find the next Bill Gates to run it is... pretty small.

**Maclean's:** Given back to the future, what is a typical house going to look like in 10 years, in terms of connectivity and the Web?

**Ballmer:** I think a family of four will probably have 20 devices, minimum, all connected together on a home network. You'll probably have PCs by then for every member of the family.

**Maclean's:** No telephone?

**Ballmer:** I think most of them will have keyboards. Even then, even though you can talk to the computer, there are usually things you can do from sometimes the other way. And you probably have those television set-top in the house—each of those would have an intelligent device. If you have a 12-year-old, I guarantee you, you'd have some kind of video game console which would probably be integrated with a set-top box by then. You probably would have a security camera around the house, or just a monitoring cam in the nursery so you can keep track—is the baby OK? We'll have telephones connected in Twenty or so devices that are all connected into your home network and that you speak to, talk to, open, write on, connect.

**Maclean's:** Do you see the future being a mix of wireless and wired devices, or will everything migrate to wireless as the capacity for handling data expands?

**Ballmer:** It's not a technology question, really. There's a lot of advantages to wireless, there's a lot of advantages to wired, and it's a question of who figures out how to make money what way. And in some countries, I bet it's all wireless and other countries, I bet it's all wired, and I suspect in North America it'll be a jumble of the two. ■

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## Billion-dollar shopping lists

**Josef Strauss** has always liked to think big, and last week he was thinking bigger of all. The CEO of Nippon, Otti-based fibre-optics giant JDS Uniphase Corp. announced the world's largest-ever takeover bid for a technology company. But his offer for real SDC, Inc. of San Jose, Calif., spooked investors: while the all-stock deal was initially valued at \$60 billion, a subsequent sell-off of JDS shares reduced the tally to about \$53 billion. Analysts worried that the merger of the two companies, which make key components for the Internet, could face intense scrutiny from U.S. antitrust authorities. They also noted the price was far higher than the \$22 billion JDS paid in January for E-Tek Dynamics, another San Jose company of about



Strauss and SDC CEO Don Seifert beg.

the same size. By week's end, however, JDS stock had occupied enough ground to make the SDC deal worth about \$58 billion.

JDS was not the only Canadian tech firm on the takeover march. PMC-Sierra, based in Burnaby, B.C., said it had made a friendly all-stock deal valued at \$3.6 billion to acquire fellow chip-maker Quantum Effect Devices Inc. of Santa Clara, Calif.

## Cleghorn says sorry

Royal Bank of Canada chairman John Cleghorn made a public apology for the stock-manipulation scandal involving bank subsidiary RT Capital Management Inc. In an open letter, Cleghorn said the activities at RT were "unacceptable" and pledged to redouble efforts to maintain public trust. The Ontario Securities Commission has charged RT and some employees with inflating performance figures by pushing up closing stock values.

## Running of the bulls

The Toronto Stock Exchange 300 index briefly surged past the Dow Jones Industrial Average for the first time since April, 1995. Powered mainly by technology stocks, the TSE 300 rose by more than 100 points at the opening on July 14, and closed the day at 10,778. The Dow, however, made a comeback to close at 10,812. A day earlier, the TSE reached a new record in value of shares traded, beating the 1999 total in just over six months.

## Rail merger doubts

Montreal-based Canadian National Railway and Burlington Northern Santa Fe of Fort Worth, Tex., said they were considering their options in the wake of a court judgment upholding a U.S. suspension of their merger plans. In March, Washington put the rail tie-up on hold for 15 months while it assessed the impact on U.S. interests.

## Sprinting away

The proposed \$190-billion merger of two U.S. telecommunications giants, WorldCom Inc. and Sprint Corp., was officially called off due to opposition from U.S. and European regulators. Sprint and WorldCom, headed by Edsonnet native Bernard Ebbers, were expected to look for new partners.

## Insus in play

Large-format film company Imax Corp. said it was looking for a buyer or major partner. Analysts said the Mississauga, Ont.-based firm, which owns 210 big-screen theatres in 26 countries, would be attractive to a major Hollywood studio, and could sell for more than \$1.5 billion.

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## A landmark award for smokers

The tobacco companies had argued that a big penalty would be a "death warrant" and last week a Florida jury agreed it is a class-action suit seen as a bellwether for other cases, a Miami jury ordered five major cigarette companies to pay \$215 billion in punitive damages to sick Florida smokers, on grounds the industry had misled the public on the link between smoking and cancer. Legal experts, however, doubted that such a massive judgment would stand up on appeal, and Florida law does not allow damages that would bankrupt the payer.

## Financial Outlook

**It looks like** Federal Reserve Board chairman Alan Greenspan has engineered a soft economic slowdown for the still-hot U.S. economy. The latest fig-

ures point to inflation being under control and consumer spending moderating. The producer price index, which measures inflation before it reaches consumers, was up a sharp 0.6 per cent in June. But the increase was due to high gasoline prices. Excluding energy and food costs, the core producer inflation rate fell 0.1 per cent. High pump prices also hit retail sales. But excluding gasoline and vehicle purchases, the core rate rose just 0.1 per cent. These U.S. numbers, coupled with a core Canadian annual inflation rate of 1.4 per cent, should head off further interest rate hikes in both countries, for now.

## A soft landing?

Rise in key U.S. indicators for June (2000)

	Revised	Q. trend
Initial sales	+0.5	+0.9
Industrial production	+0.2	+0.8
Producer prices	+0.0	+0.3

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis



# Stretching Minds

By John Schofield

**Pods of laughter** roll through the room. At the front, 12 precocious teens wait and control themselves into the shape of a human massage chair, then vigorously shake their supervisor as the lecturer on a linkwork of limbs. Clearly another summer-camp shenanigan. Or so it seems, until Carolyn MacGregor, a professor in the University of Waterloo's department of systems design engineering, resumes her lecture on ergonomics, and the young audience turns to her with rapt attention. Later in the day they're treated to a million-light display and a presentation on the power of the Canadian economy. It's all in a day's fun for the whiz-kids at Shad Valley, an elite summer program for high-school students aged 16 to 19. "It really opens your mind," says 17-year-old Ned Abraham, a student from Saint John's, N.B., who heads into Grade 12 this fall with a 98 average. "I've never been part of anything so inspiring."

Forget about open-camp songs and roasting wienies by the fire. Most students at Shad Valley, which runs until July 28 at Waterloo and eight other Canadian universities, would much

rather learn about linear algebra, state-of-the-art robotics, or even propositional logic. Named for a crack on the campus of St. Andrew's College, a private school north of Toronto where it was launched in 1981, the residential camp takes the academic cream of the country's high schools—536 students this year—and stretches their minds and bodies through a long list of university-level lectures, workshops and recreational activities. For their major project, the students, known as "Shads," are expected to design and complete a business plan for a new product—a toy you related to crime prevention. The goal? To forge cutting-edge captains for the new economy, who will help advance Canada well into the 21st century.

Shad Valley's combined emphasis on science, technology and entrepreneurship has earned it an international reputation. This year, for the first time, the program has expanded beyond Canada to the University of Strathclyde in Glasgow, Scotland, and Shad officials are eyeing other countries in a bid to better prepare students for globalization. About 250 corporate sponsors contribute to the program's \$2-million annual cost, and employ most Shads for the balance of the summer. The entire experience creates a world of opportu-

nity, and ignites a new passion for learning. Eleven Shads have gone on to become Rhodes Scholars. But one-dimensional students need not apply. "These aren't your stereotypical third-glazers kind of kids," says Tom Kaczmar, who teaches computer science at the University of Calgary and has served as a Shad Valley staff member there since 1986. "They have a whole range of interests, and the real goal here is to give them the ability to realize their dreams."

Getting there is an uphill climb. All 830 applications this year were split among the participating universities and vetted by at least five faculty members on each campus. Candidates must submit their marks and a teacher's reference letter, along with a challenging questionnaire designed to gauge their intellectual skills, well-roundedness and commitment to science, technology and entrepreneurship. Often questions are more offbeat. In one, students are quizzed on what five books they would take if they were stranded on a desert island. Corporate partners have their

choice of which students to sponsor, and contribute \$4,000 for each. Students matched with companies pay \$1,300. However, work-term earnings more than cover the amount, and bursaries are also available.



For those who make the cut, Shad Valley often comes at a revelation in more ways than one. Most participants are used to being the best in their class. But the sheer concentration of brainpower is a humbling experience, and teaches the importance of teamwork. Not once in their lives, Shads find, everyone in the group shares a voracious appetite for learning, a sharp intellect and an intense drive to succeed. Take Ben Sac, a 16-year-old student at Glenora Secondary School in Mississauga, Ont. The daughter of a mechanical engineer and a stay-at-home mom, Sue, maintained a 94 average last year while juggling an extramolecular load that included serving on the students' council, the school newspaper, the math team and a school environmental group—to name just a few.

"Since I'm the first generation in Canada," says Sac, "I feel a certain obligation to do the best I can."

Shad Valley offers young overachievers the sense of belonging that often eludes them at their own schools. In these technological times, most students with a lean for computer

or science are granted a grudging respect, if not outright admiration. But the transformation is far from complete, says Jack Pal, president of Waterloo, Ont.-based Shad International, which administers the program. "It's still not cool to be bright or to be seen to be bright."

Not so at Shad Valley. From early in the morning, as it lies at night and even into the wee hours, students are encouraged to follow in knowledge. Lectures are featured every morning and most afternoons, usually on some aspect of mathematics, technology or design. The University of Calgary's Kenyon explores the world of computer security, while Ed Jernigan, chairman of Waterloo's systems design engineering department, expounds on his specialty, the creation of "intelligent" machines. Morning seminars, held over the last three weeks, cover a universe of topics, from watchmaking to laser microscopy to American Sign Language. Evening guest speakers include entrepreneurs and respected researchers. In between, students enjoy recreational activities such as camping, hiking or rock climbing.

In the process, the bonds that form are strong, and many students establish lasting friendships. "At Shad, I could reveal in my interests," says Ka-Ping Yee, a Shad alumna from Wrenn peg who now works in a production software engineer for Industrial Light and Magic in San Rafael, Calif. "It gave me a freedom to be myself that I didn't think I had."

The experience is also a stretch for the teachers, and the universities have parlayed this program into an effective recruiting tool. Waterloo's Jernigan says he's one-third of the first-year class in systems design engineering, is typically made up of former Shads. From a pedagogical point of view, says Peter Northrup, director of this year's Shad Valley program at Acadia University in Wolfville, N.S., the need to be constantly on one's toes has made him a better instructor. "You don't get any silly questions," he says. "It's a privilege to be surrounded by these kids."

Withdrawal symptoms are inevitable. But many Shads go on to glow in places they might have never before imagined. Most stay in Canada. Many, however, already see a borderless world. "If there's an idea I want to get into and it involves moving somewhere else, then that's not a bad thing," says Angelle Verma, a 17-year-old Vancouverite attending this year's Shad Valley program at Waterloo. Christina Schofield, a fourth-year biochemistry student at the University of Ottawa and a 1996 participant in Shad Valley-Calgary, is gearing up for a global career, as well. This summer, she is working for an international bioethics think-tank at Harvard University, and will fly to Rome in August to attend a medical ethics conference. "When you're chosen for something like Shad and you're pushed to your limits," says Schofield, "22, 'you develop wings and you fly.' And where Shad students land seems limited only by their ambitions." ■

# 'Bloodless' surgery

In 1986, Brian Muirhead, an anesthesiologist at Winnipeg's Health Sciences Centre, took on the case of a 70-year-old man who urgently needed surgery for a bleeding ulcer. Naturally, such a procedure would be routine. But the patient belonged to the Jehovah's Witnesses, a Christian denomination that rejects blood transfusion on religious grounds. During surgery, anesthesiologists are responsible for keeping patients stable, and two of Muirhead's colleagues refused to accept the case because of the risks it posed. Muirhead accepted the challenge—and when bleeding occurred during the operation, he resorted to a little-used method of pumping

New techniques lessen blood loss and reduce the risk of infection

saline solution into the patient to keep his blood pressure up. The procedure was a success, and it reinforced Muirhead's growing belief that "we were giving too many blood transfusions. I thought it was time to look at alternatives."

Muirhead and like-minded physicians across Canada did just that, developing new techniques that, over the past five years, have turned so-called bloodless surgery into a major medical trend, spurred both by concern over the future supply of donated blood—and by many patients' fears of getting a disease virus from a transfusion.

Because of the fear response that most emergency cases demand, practitioners of the more time-consuming "bloodless" techniques will apply them largely to elective surgery. "There will always be an absolute need for donated blood,"

says Dr. Nigel Colterjohn, a Hamilton orthopedic surgeon. Canadian Blood Services, which took over from the Canadian Red Cross in 1998, reports that donations have just begun to recover after the tainted-blood scandal that left thousands of Canadians infected with HIV and the hepatitis C virus in the 1980s. But experts fear that demand from the aging boomers gener-

ates during operations and a fetus, such as erythropoietin, that stimulate blood production in patients' bone marrow. In the operating room, physicians can use devices that suck up blood lost during surgery, filter it and pump the blood back into patients.

Another blood conservation strategy flows from the realization in recent years that most patients' hemoglobins (red blood cell) count can fall drastically without endangering life. Now, under a controversial process called hemodilution, some doctors remove quantities of an anesthetic patient's blood before surgery and replace it with a saline solution. Then, when bleeding occurs during an operation, less actual blood is lost and the patient's own blood is pumped back in.

Realizing eliminating the need for transfusions in many cases, bloodless surgery reduces the risk—however slight—of infection from tainted blood. "I tell patients that the blood system is safer than it's ever been," says Colterjohn, referring to the CIRS stringent conditions for blood donation. But even transfusions of clean donor blood can pose a risk of infection by temporarily suppressing the immune system of surgery patients. Notes Colterjohn, who performs hip and knee replacement in older patients: "Infection is something we want to avoid at all costs."

Although minimal surgery on the use of "bloodless" techniques, it is becoming commonplace in some areas. Dr. Brian Berry, who runs transfusion services in Victoria and surrounding areas, estimates conservative practices reduced the amount of blood used for transfusions by 40 per cent between 1993 and 1998. But Berry and other experts, choosing more physicians is the next step in promoting a vital new trend in medicine's life-and-death involvement with human blood.

Mark Nickels



Open heart surgery:小心翼翼地 over future supplies

ation could outstrip supply over the next 20 years. "The majority of surgical blood transfusions are for people over 60," says Muirhead. "If you want to accommodate on the use of blood, then the best way is to try to reduce demand."

The history of techniques to reduce the demand for existing supplies includes surgeons' growing use of electrocautery instruments that seal blood vessels to prevent bleeding as they slice through tissue, drugs that reduce blood



Charles Gordon

# The importance of Oscar

When you walk into Exhibition Hall A in the National Library of Canada, the first thing you see is a baby grand piano. Then you hear it. All by itself, the piano is playing a lovely Rhapsody and then some, *Falling in Love with Love*. The keys of the piano go down and up as if Oscar Peterson himself were sitting on the piano bench, cradling new beauty from the instrument.

It is Oscar Peterson, in fact, or at least a technological representation of him, sometimes called a Yamaha Digidigit DGT7, translating a Peterson recording into an exact visual re-enactment of the keyboard work Peterson did to produce the easily swinging music that greets the visitor. On a day when all of Canada's art news is about a British woman who has written five children's books, it is amazing to visit that piano and the stunning exhibition that surrounds it, called Oscar Peterson: A Jazz Sensation. Peterson, who turns 75 next month, is one of the most significant artists Canada has produced—and it doesn't hurt to be reminded of that.

It is not that Peterson has been neglected. Just last week he became the first Canadian to win the International Music Council UNESCO Music Prize. The exhibition is full of words that he has won, from Daanman jazz poets to jazz awards to the Order of Canada to the Order of Arts and Letters in France. He has been named chancellor of York University, Oscar Peterson Day has been declared in Dixie County, Fla. But squeezing those honours into a small space gives a misleading impression. Peterson's life has not been a constant victory parade before adoring viewers. He has struggled, first to master his instrument, then against racism and the abuses of jazz in the path of an artist by an indifferent economic system. He has struggled on behalf of civil rights, on behalf of world peace. For that he has been recognized, but not at the level he deserves.

The exhibition, which opened on July 1 and runs until June 23 of next year, is a step in that direction. It shows, in words, pictures and, above all, music, the growth and impact of the man. From the piano, you move to an individual artist, past on the headphones and hear a jewel-sized version of Peterson's *Homecoming*, recorded in 1945, and look at the headline from the *Canadian Herald*: Staff Bulletin. "Peterson Peterson's family a musical estate, son Oscar is solo star."

There are reminders of how Canadian Peterson's early career was before he was "discovered" by the U.S. jazz impresario Norman Granz and displaced to the world as Carnegie Hall in 1949. There are programs from early concerts—like the *Musical Theatre in Montreal*, Globe College in Ottawa. There is a photograph of the young Oscar performing with

the Johnny Holmes Orchestra in front of a banner reading "Entree, the star for young Canada." Then we are *Don't be too sure* review of Peterson's Carnegie Hall performance. We are album covers, sheet music from Peterson compositions, articles from newspapers in Japan and Switzerland, a 1958 article in that magazine, written by Jack Caldwell, a clip of a performance on the *Wipeout* and *Shower Show* in 1964, all of these accompanied by the sound of Peterson's consistently brilliant piano playing on the headphones.

A point that is not made as strongly as it should be is Peterson's influence on his fellow musicians. For almost 50 years he has been, along with Bud Powell, Bill Evans and Thelonious Monk, one of the pianists other pianists try to emulate. If you were to witness the *Top of the Seventh* just before the Peterson exhibit opened, you would have heard Betty Green, a highly regarded American player, showing, both in structure and emotional fluidity, how much he owes to Peterson. In the more unlikely event that you were in a Glasgow shopping centre in the week of the Peterson opening, you would have heard a young Scottish pianist showing a Glasgow jazz festival audience that he had heard Oscar Peterson, too.

It is a good bet that you could have been anywhere in the world just piano is played and heard echoes of the Canadian musician, brought up in the St. Henry dance of Montreal. That is an amazing accomplishment, one that should receive more notice in a nation that tends to find its heroes in country singers and figure skaters. The word "love" is tossed around rather loosely these days, but if any Canadian deserves it, Oscar Peterson does. In some ways, his professional and his artistic longevity have owed him to be taken for granted. Artists who become too, who self-destruct are missed. Some of these, such as Charles Parker, deserve all the adulation they receive. But too many others get no more simply because they lived modestly and died young. Oscar Peterson did not. He was. He endured, a harder task, really producing music consistently at the highest level.

The last station in the exhibition is a computer, equipped with an interactive CD-ROM. On it, you can hear Peterson play, while the computer shows a transcription of his improvisation (produced by another fine Canadian pianist, Miles Black of Vancouver), the notes flying by at a speed nobody could match when Peterson was in his prime and only came much more. It is in part the physical piano and Oscar's last look *Falling in Love with Love*. The keys show the history of jazz piano—some stride rhythm in the left hand, some modern pop harmonies in the right. You watch the keys and think, "So that's how it's done," knowing at the same time that no one else can do it quite that way.

Charles Gordon is a columnist with The Ottawa Citizen.

# Reach for the Skies

A Canadian joins the international race to pilot the first privately developed rocketship into space

By Chris Wood

Brian Fosey is neither a pilot nor an engineer. He has never been to basic training at NASA or anywhere else. He has more the look of a miler off at an urban rere dance club than a rocket-science-obsessed chairman to the Right Stuff. Yet some time next year, if he gets his way, the Toronto industrial designer, a divorced father of two teenage girls, will be strapped into a rocketship rising from one of the bigger hot-air balloons ever built. Lifted to 12,000 ft somewhere over Canada, Fosey will ignite his rocket and blast straight into the sky to a height of at least 100 km before plummeting to Earth—and being boosted to a comfortable landing speed by a parachute. If accomplished on schedule, that feat would earn him and his team a \$10-million (U.S.) prize for being the first person to travel into space in a vehicle launched by private means. "I'm the monkey in the cat" is how the eager Fosey puts it.

Fosey 40, and the small but growing band backing what they call the da Vinci Project, are in fact the 18th—and first Canadian—to start to be accepted in the race for the X Prize, the reward that a St. Louis group is offering for the first demonstration of a safe, reusable, privately funded and built space vehicle. "Reusable" means that in order to win, a team will have to accomplish a second successful space shot with a



Depiction of Fosey's rocket rising towards a balloon; Fosey (left, engineer's) drawing of the rocket (right) like monkey in the cat

two weeks of its first. The da Vinci Project is up against declared contestants from Russia, Britain, Argentina and the United States. On July 7, one of Fosey's leading rivals, Englishman Steven Berens, successfully tested a six-engine, two-stage rocket called Starchase/Discovery—two years after his last rocket crashed onto a hill. Berens intends to launch a prize-winning flight by August, 2003. Says Fosey: "We're going to be competitive by the end of 2001."

Fosey has a long and honorable history in aviation. Cash rewards—often offered by newspapers—motivated the first aviators to tame rickety machines of wire, silk and

glass over the English Channel, across North America and on the multi-hop marathon from England to Australia. Charles Lindbergh was chasing \$25,000 put up by banker Raymond Orwig when he made the first solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean in his single-engine Spirit of St. Louis in 1927. In the same spirit, a group of enthusiasts from that Missouri city's large aerospace industry—among them Lindbergh's grandson Erik—launched the X Prize in 1996. The contest's stated goal: to take space travel out of the hands of the two governments (Russia and the United States) that have had a monopoly on launches, and bring it within reach of the common man.

The rules are straightforward. Anyone can play, so long as no help comes from governments.

- Vehicles must be privately financed and built. They may use government-supplied parts available to any other competitor on a commercial basis.

- They must be able to carry three people, although two may be represented by dummies during the contest flights.

- They must attain an altitude of at least 100 km. At 6210 miles, that is beyond the 50-mile altitude that qualifies for "astronaut" wings in the U.S. air force, but not so high as to require protection against extraordinary heat during re-entry.

- Vehicles must fly a second time within 14 days, without more than 10 per cent being replaced, excluding fuel.

- The crew must remain safely

One contender from California plans to use a four-winged craft called Phoenix to carry its rocketship to a launch height of 12,000 ft—beyond most atmospheric drag. Another California group intends to tow its spacecraft to launch altitude behind a Boeing 747. Several contestants, including an Argentine entry named Guacharo (little cowboy), plan conventional vertical launches. Still others propose vehicles that can take off from regular runways, while one plans to conduct its launches and vehicle recoveries at sea.

Fosey's formal qualifications for



Previous: British Thunderbolt every (right), 18 years ago for \$10 million (U.S.)

his historic ambition are slight. As a youngster growing up in Toronto in the 1960s, Fosey watched NASA's space launches on television with eager fascination. By Grade 6, he was experimenting with home-made rocket fuels. "I always wanted to be an astronaut," he confesses. But his career seemed instead to incline design. After a decade in Hong Kong, dangling consumer goods to be made in Chinese factories, Fosey immigrated to Canada in 1997, a year after the X Prize was announced. "I've been studying rocket design and aerodynamics as an amateur hobby since forever," says Fosey, and the contest was more than he could resist. Now, with what he calls "a small amount of seed money" from an unidentified financial backer, he is working full time on getting the da Vinci Project off the ground.

It will take more money to launch the project, despite a plan that relies on relatively off-the-shelf technology. Fosey intends to commission a vier bar air balloon from Cameron Balloons of Britain. The craft built the Red Bull Air Race III, which last March became the first lighter-than-air craft to circle the globe. Fosey will use rocket engines by a U.S. company, which has already flight-tested the design at the White Sands Missile Range in New Mexico.

Mayco Research Ltd. of North Vancouver, which makes articulated driving units, is contributing a flying suit it is designing for high-altitude wear. Still, even with volunteer help and sponsorship in kind, Fosey expects to have to raise \$5 million to achieve his soaring ambition. He hopes to attract attention with his plan to achieve his aircraft worldwide.

Construction of a Canadian spacecraft should begin within weeks in a hangar belonging to the Toronto Aerospace Museum in suburban Downsview. If the quantic bid to make aviation history succeeds, Fosey's name may one day go up in the museum itself, alongside those of flight pioneers John Aldrich and Arthur Brown. These two Berens took off from St. John's, Nfld., in 1919 for the first nonstop air crossing of the Atlantic—and a \$40,000 prize offered by London's Daily Mail. ☐



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# The bug man of Montreal

A self-taught entomologist aims to reconcile humans and insects

By Brenda Brunwell

Georges Brossard's suburban Montreal basement speaks even the most hardened bugler. Almost every inch of wall space is covered with bugs stored in shadow boxes. Long-horned beetles from Brazil the size of mice. Giant butterflies with sapphire- and emerald-colored wings. Tarsiusflus Nausea specimens and Brossard probably has it after 30 years of combing the globe for bugs. In fact, he estimates that he has collected some 600,000 specimens from 150,000 species over the years. The 60-year-old Brossard is on a mission: He wants to reconcile humans with what he believes are the most feared and loathed creatures on earth. "It's not fair," he says in his husky, amused voice. "They were here 400 million years before us. We honour all the other classes of animals. But for insects? Nothing."

Brossard's passion has taken him on more than 120 expeditions to 110 countries. He has helped set up insect museums from Shanghai to New Orleans, including his own Montreal Insectarium. Since January 1995, one of the main vehicles for Brossard's bug-friendly gospel is *Bugwise*, the television program he created and hosts. The Canada-France co-production, airing on The Discovery Channel in English Canada, has been seen in 150 countries. In February, he shot a show in Madagascar, and returned in April from shooting another in Morocco. "What we're doing in the bush is very difficult," says producer Mary Armstrong. "He's on his feet 16 hours a day. Most people wouldn't be able to do it."

Sitting Brossard at home dressed in green overalls, it's difficult to imagine him in his previous incarnation as a



Brossard at home: "There is no cleaning woman who wants to clean my room"

sub-wearing nosey. But he worked in that profession for 15 years, and had considerable success. He grew up on a farm in the Montreal suburb of Brossard, named after his father, his founding ancestor. As a youth, he began collecting bugs on the family farm because "there was nothing else to do." At 38, he quit his job as a notary, and after pondering his future for a year, had an epiphany on a bench in Thailand when a butterfly caught his attention. "In a minute," he says, "I found my way."

People mocked his passion but he forged ahead, collecting insects and bringing off the insect from his substantial savings. Brossard now travels to about 15 countries a year to catch about 100,000 specimens using a net and jar. He transports them back to Montreal day while he immerses others in alcohol. Not surprisingly, he causes a stir at occasions when he returns home. "All the booths erupt," he says. "They all come to see my specimens."

A self-taught entomologist, Brossard works at night, taking insects with special memory lamps after set up near his house. "There is no cleaning woman

who wants to clean my room," he says. Fortunately, Brossard's partner of 30 years, Suzanne Schiller, shares his appetite for bugs. She helps collect them and accompanies Brossard on some expeditions. The couple have two sons, both moderns, Guillaume, 17, and Georges, 18, who also works as an assistant to his father on the Avenue area (Schiller also has a daughter, Nathalie, 32, a flight attendant.) When they are on in their home overlooking a lake in St-Basile, Schiller often whips up an insect-based recipe. Her repertoire includes crickets in garlic butter, curried grasshoppers and snails with wine. "I see people that find insect cuisine repulsive, but it's good," insists Schiller, 51. "It's full of proteins and enzymes." People do come around, she says. "Once they have tasted it, they can't resist."

Brossard, who is convinced he is immune to malaria, eschews vaccines when he's out in the field, although he doesn't recommend others follow suit. His son Georges contracted malaria during the Madagascar trip and became seriously ill. Brossard has been bitten by a scorpion and a tarantula but says "no

problems, they are not deadly." And he maintains that less than one per cent of insects are dangerous, citing disease-bearing mosquitoes and the true bug of South America, which spreads Chagas disease, responsible for 45,000 deaths a year. The real danger, he is fond of saying, is in the city.

Brossard came up with the idea for the Montreal Insectarium in the mid-1980s. It took another five years to get the project off the ground. Now, most of what is on display is there thanks to Brossard's expeditions. One of his proudest strengths is popularizing his knowledge of insects, says Sébastien Le Tourist, who oversees the insectarium's laboratories. Brossard is also happy to export his enthusiasm for the comparatively world unknown. "We would never exist without Georges' help," says Lloyd Hollen, the co-owner of the Newfoundland Insectarium in Redville, on the island's west coast. "He put the idea in our heads." Brossard provided Hollen with 20,000 specimens. "Everything we needed along the way, Georges helped us out."

Brossard makes the value of insects, citing, for example, their roles as pollinators and scavengers. "Of all animals living on earth, they are most important and the most valuable to mankind," he insists. Asked about his favorites, Brossard keeps up and picks out a wooden box containing a red beetle, that chills in the air and vibrates colored they look like painted dinosaurs rather than insects.

"Insectarium" is an adjective that invariably crops up when people describe Brossard, who received the Order of Canada in April. "I don't think there is another person on earth similar to him," says close friend and Montreal insect expert Pierre Bouquet, who helped him set up the city's insectarium. "He is a very strong man with incredible energy and a driving passion. Nothing stops him." When he isn't collecting insects, Brossard, who flies his own plane, likes to fish for fish. He speaks five languages and is involved in children's charities. Brossard set a condominium for the former notary who now calls himself a lawyer for insects. "They're my clients," says Brossard. Brossard's advocacy on their behalf seems to be progressing nicely. ■

## Entertainment Notes

### Wild about Harry

Only days after H-Day—the long-awaited July 8 release of *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*—the verdict is almost unanimous. A few curmudgeonly adults were snored by all the hype, but Canadian children overwhelmingly embraced all 636 pages of J.K. Rowling's fourth novel about the boy wizard. "It's even better" than the first three, judged a happy Spencer Green, 11, of Toronto. "Brossard's longer." "Wherever the critics, snail or large, may have thought, there was no arguing with the sales figures. The book that no the top of best-seller lists that include kids' titles (*Minecraft*) last does not. Canadian publisher Raincoast Books of Vancouver, which printed a record 900,000 copies before H-Day, ordered another 200,000 just days after. And in case that didn't answer bookshelves' needs—many sold-out stores were clamouring for additional copies—Raincoast called in an emergency order of 10,000 from Britain to plug the gaps before the second edition arrives in bookstores in August.

The only loss on Rowling's magical weekend was the cheer that accompanied her train trip from London's King's Cross station on July 8, when the author emerged from months of seclusion to face a mob of media and fans. While she looked on in disbelief, some parents got into shouting matches, while others dangled their children dangerously from overheads so they could see Harry's mother. "Oh, God, this is heart-breaking," said J.K. Rowling, said in her emerald train, down up at the end of her book, called this way of one station, leaving swarms of children on the platform. It was so polite that they were sent to Vancouver and Toronto—Rowling makes her first Canadian visit in October.



### Odd Couple

Canadian shock comic Tom Green and Hollywood princess Drew Barrymore, together since January, are now officially engaged, though no wedding date has been set. The engagement comes four months after Green—a 29-year-old Ottawa native who starred in the movie *Road Trip* and hosts *The Tom Green Show* on MTV—under-



Green (left) and Barrymore engaged

went surgery for testicular cancer. Green will make a cameo appearance in his 25-year-old fiancée's newest film, an adaptation of Charles's *August*, to be released in November. The marriage would be the first for Green and second for Barrymore, who wed 33-year-old bar owner Jeremy Thomas when she was 19. The 1994 match lasted one month.

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# Entertainment Notes

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## The lure of violence

In the collection of present-tense stories that make up his autobiography, *The Adventurer* (Random House), Robert Young Pelton describes being lost in the Borneo jungle with an injured companion. "I am enjoying myself immensely," he writes, recalling his reaction to a very bleak situation. (The two men eventually walked out of that peril.) The *Adventurer* Pelton, 44, host of the TV series *The World After Dark*, has been to dozens of locales sensible people keep well clear of, including the Taliban's home lines in Afghanistan and rural Nigeria during the heights of the vicious war between its army and terrorists. His goal, Pelton says, is to meet others who share his passion for extreme violence and to explain their motivations. Such success as Pelton achieves, however, has almost entirely to his remarkably lower resolution about himself.

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Allan Fotheringham

## In search of personality

There are certain immutable rules of life. If you want to enter a figure-skating contest, you have to wear skates. Not flat shoes. Or truck shoes. Skates.

Seriously, if you want to play in the Canadian Football League, you must wear armoured padding protecting your biceps that would stop a jeep and shoulder pads that would withstand a ball at Peapack. No basketball shoes allowed.

Such a life. If you are to enter politics, you have to have a Public Personality. Nothing can be done about it. That's the rule.

Some years back, the media mob of the Ottawa press gallery was trapped in its holding pen—the *was* old subway station across from the Château Laurier.

They were held prisoner all day for the day they have most of all—one of those interminable federal-provincial conferences, held behind closed doors, with nothing to report.

Off to one side at one of the empty tables sat a quiet man in a nondescript suit. No one knew who he was and the few who did knew paid no attention to him. Politicians who would usually catch each other in the tooth for a glimpse of even Sherida Coppe walked by the quiet supplicant as if he were selling pencils in a tin cup on the Spinto Street Mall.

This was, of course, the pre-Patrick Manning with the greck haircut, the Coke-bottle glasses, the Wal-Mart suit not yet converted to Armani. He was the loneliest man in the room in the lonely gloom of Ottawa.

Politics, as we know, is all shadows. (Tradouk sometimes left the diving board, Starfield fumbling the football, Jack Kennedy's grin, Richard Nixon's 5 o'clock shadow.)

Such little things. Such vital little things. There is an intriguing new book out on Churchill. A minor side who was with him in the war cabinet throughout the Second World War confided to the biographer about the cigar.

Churchill never inhaled. He never really smoked. He would chew, bash the thing around and crumble it back to about half-length and then toss it away, to replace it with another symbolic message. It's likely he never really finished a cigar in his life.

But the cigar was Churchill, Churchill was the bulldog and the bulldog was the Britain that faced down Nazism

while the United States wailed, heartily.

There's no use going into figure skating unless you own figure skates. The women are very cruel. Churchill, within three months of winning the war in Europe, was tossed out on his heater by an electorate who wanted to move on to other things called health care and education.

Patrick Manning spent 13 years of an exemplary life building one party in the West, and then morphed it into a movement that supposedly would reach vote-rich Ontario. Instead, he is humiliated by Jack Day just as much as he was ignored by the paparazzi in the Ottawa Press Centre, who I guess didn't see a future prime minister holed up in that dull raincoat.

Style is everything. There is not a politician in the world who does not look stupid wearing a ceremonial hat, Indian headdress, Calgary Stampede white Stetson, whatever. John Kennedy had an aide who travelled everywhere with him, whose only task was to avoid this embarrassment. When JFK was offered some goofy headgear at the airport, he thanked the host very graciously and handed the hat to the aide. This man made a very good living throughout Kennedy's congressional and presidential years holding the hat that JFK would not put on.

So now we have Stockwell Day, the State Forbes of Canada—ling on alone, all hard to explain. Political brain waves come out of daddy's bank account. Day's attention span carries out of his rather interesting background as a fish-boat deckhand, a bulldozer driver, an interior decorator and a short time at university.

It was a bit of a sensation on a warm summer day when Pierre Tradouk showed up in question period wearing an open-necked shirt, sandals with no socks. Someone wrote "Would you like a prime minister who would enter the House of Commons this way?"

As I recall writing, "As a matter of fact, I would."

So we are down to the face—considering the decrepit wood now inhabiting 24 Sussex Drive—examining in detail the new Lochmar from the West (Don Quayle in cowboy boots).

He's got the Public Personality The Person lacked. The opera will be in soon.



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